The Bombay Gazette.

3/3

No. 7,197.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	,, 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
,, Rutnagherry	14	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	14	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	17	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	17	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Cochin	18		May.
,, Tuticorin	19	,, False Point	1
,, Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5 &	19	Leave Bussorah	23 &	6
,, Kurrachee	9	23	,, Fao	23	7
,, Guadur	10	24	,, Bushire	25	9
,, Muscat	13	27	,, Linga	27	11
,, Bunder Abbas	15	29	,, Bunder Abbas	29	13
,, Linga	16	30		May.	
		May.	,, Muscat	1	15
,, Bushire	19	3	,, Guadur	3	17
,, Fao	20	4	,, Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 12th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry [illegible] the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas. Rs. A.	Dhurumtur. Rs. A.	Oorun. Rs. A.	Oolwa. Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broace.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
BU[illegible]LALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURB[illegible]ASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee. Unjunwell. Rutnagherry.
Jeytapoor. Malwan.
Vingorla. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Mamager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CHINA OR NEIGHBOURING PORTS.

THE A 1 British built composite clipper barque "Gleam," 291 tons registered, W. Burgess, Commander. For particulars apply at Byramjee and Merwanjee Dubashes, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort, or to Commander on board the ship, close to Custom House Bunder.

2nd April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Bombay Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M.

H. B. LYON, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An 8th and final distribution of assets of Rs. 2 per share will be payable at our office on and after the 6th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that interest, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all payments of the call made between 1st and 30th April 1869, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from 1st April 1869, on all payments of the call made after the 30th of that month.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ordinary repairs to the Public Buildings at the Presidency for the season 1869-70.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign the indentures.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on 19th April at 1 P.M., at Her Majesty's Dockyard, a quantity of condemned stores, comprising awnings, sails, yards, masts, old rope, and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the Department of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Also, at the same time and place, under the provisions of Section XXXIX., Act XXII. of 1855, several serviceable bower anchors, with chain cables attached of different lengths, and three large grapnels, all recovered from the bed of the port.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent for all lots above 10 rupees to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the 3rd day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of 10 rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons register, (Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TEAK TIMBER.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber in squared logs. To be delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st of October next.

Specification and form of tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on the 31st May.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 6th April 1869.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which ;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery ; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent ;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "the Vine-Growers' Association of Cognac," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested, before purchasing from other than the Company's Establishments Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the bottles bear the Company's trade-marks, a "Phœnix" and their name ; as Spurious Liquors have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and "foisted" upon purchasers, through their servants, as the "genuine article."—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Cognac, Fine Old Pale; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy) ...per doz.	27 0	30 0
Cognac, Fine Old Pale; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat and portable specialty for Travellers' use) ,,	18 0 24 0	21 0 27 0
Cognac, Pale; the Vine-Growers Co's label ,,	18 0	21 0
Brandy, Exshaw's No. 1 ,,	38 0	42 0
,, Exshaw's No. 2 ,,	24 0	28 0
,, Hennessey's ,,	25 0	28 0
,, Martell's ,,	25 0	28 0
,, Mounier's Vine Leaf ,,	24 0	27 0
,, Pinet Castillon's ,,	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

Booth's London Old Tom	18 0	21 0
Swaine and Boord's	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

Geneva Genuine Hollands, by John De Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, per case of 15 large square bottles	25 8	28 0
Do. do. 12 small squares..per doz.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. Henry White & Co., the largest shippers in the Empire, and Purveyors of this Spirit by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

Rum, Finest Old Jamaica, H. White and Co.'s ...Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
Rum, Old Jamaica.. ,, ,,	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

Irish, Kinahan's Celebrated L. L.	19 0	21 0
Scotch, Crabbie's Fine Highlands	18 0	20 0

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE.

De Furslenthum, Neuenburg, Inder Schweitz ...per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do. ...each	2 0	2 8

CHERRY BRANDY.

Peter Heering's Original Copenhagen. Qts. each	2 6	2 12
Do. do. ...Pts. ,,	1 4	1 8

CURACAO.

Wynand Fockink's, of Amsterdam White or Red, in Stone bottles ..Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do. ..Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0
Boord and Son's of London (very fine)...Qts. ,,	3 8	4 0
White & Co.'s Celebrated Curacao Shrub ...Qts. ,,	2 12	3

MARASCHINO.

Di Francesco Drioli, Di Zara (the original) ..Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. do. do. ..Pts. ,,	2 12	3 0
Boord and Son's (very fine) ...Qts. ,,	3 8	4 8

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
Ginger Brandy ...each	1 12	2 0
Ginger Cordial ...	1 12	2 0

DE CITRONELLE.

A very delicately flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's ...Qts. each	3 8	4 0

DE NOYEAU.

(Crême de Martinique).

Boord and Son's (very fine) ...Qts. each	3 8	4 0
Forestier's, of Bordeaux ,, ,,	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's ,, ,,	3 0	3 8
Do. ..Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

DE LA ROSE.

Forestier's ...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's ,, ,,	3 3	3 8
Do. ..Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

DE VANILLE.

Forestier's ...Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's ,, ,,	3 0	3 8
Do. ..Pts. ,,	1 12	2 0

VERMOUTH.

Highly valued for its refreshing and restorative properties. This wine is an excellent stomachic, was formerly in great favour and request, and is the only Liqueur that has successfully maintained its ancient reputation.

Supérieure de Noilly Prat & Cie ...per doz.	18 0	21 0
Do. do. ... each	1 12	2 0

PUNCH LIQUORS.

Champagne Punch ...Bottle. each	3 0	3 8
Milk Punch, Concentrated Essence of Pts. each	1 12	2 0
Rum Punch, Concentrated Essence of ,, ,,	1 12	2 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert, of Angostura.

These Bitters were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for goodness of quality," since which time a very large and constantly increasing demand has arisen for them.

Treacher & Co. (Limited) are also appointed Agents for the well known Sainsbury's Quinine Wine, of guaranteed strength and quality. This Wine is a pleasant Tonic for weak stomachs, and an excellent vehicle for Cod-Liver Oil.

Angostura Bitters, Real Ciudad Bolivar. Pts. each	2 12	3 0
Do. do. do. ,, per doz.	30 0	34 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Company's. each bot.	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, do. do.	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, Field and Son's ...Pts. each	1 0	1 4
Do. Do. ...Qts. each	1 12	2 0
Pomalo and Orange Tonic, Treacher & Company's ...each bot.	1 0	1 4
Quinine Wine by Sainsbury ...large	2 0	2 4
Do. ...small	1 0	1 4
Sherry Bitters ,, ,, ...each	1 4	1 8
Wine Bitters ,, ,, ...each	1 0	1 4

PORTERS AND STOUTS.

(Note.—Not less than half a dozen of either Ales or Porters supplied at Cash rates.)

The Company are exclusive Agents, in this Presidency, for the Celebrated H. White & Co.'s Stout. This very superior Liquor is largely drunk in the Colonies, and preferred to every other brand. Shipments are received quarterly.

Allsopp's Porter, bottled by Friend & Co. ...Pts. per doz.	4 0	4 4
Do. Do. Qts. ,,	6 8	7 0
Barclay and Perkin's, bottled by Cameron and Sanders. ...Pts. ,,	4 4	4 12
Do. Do. Qts. ,,	6 12	7 4
Guinness' Double Extra Stout, bottled by Sparks, Moline, and Co. ...Pts. ,,	4 4	4 12
Do. ...Qts. ,,	7 0	7 8
Tennent's XXX Porter ...Pts. ,,	4 0	4 4
Do. do. ...Qts. ,,	6 8	7 0
White and Co's London Bottled Stout ...Pts. ,,	4 0	4 4
Do. do. ...Qts. ,,	6 8	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE IRISH UNION THEATRICAL CLUB.

MONDAY, 12TH APRIL 1869.

The Amateurs of the Irish Union Theatrical Club most respectfully beg to announce to the Public that they will make their second appearance on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on the above Evening, when will be repeated the much-admired and romantic Drama in two Acts, by Thomas Egerton Wilks, entitled,

MICHAEL ERLE, THE MANIAC LOVER,
OR THE
FAYRE LASSE OF LICHFIELD.

DANCE AND COMIC SONG.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled,

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
In one Act.

By the kind permission of Colonel H. Torrens, and Officers, the Band of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be in attendance.

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Catholic Examiner" Press Office, Fort, and at the Box Office at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of the Performance.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

It is respectfully intimated to the Public that the proceeds are entirely for the benefit of St. Xavier's College!

P. HEAVY, for Manager.

NOTICE.—Orders for Apples, ex "Zephyr," should be addressed to Messrs. Jacob Sawoo & Co., the purchasers, at our Ice vaults, No. 9 Marine Street.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at his Office, at Mazagon, up to noon on Thursday the 15th of April 1869, for the supply by Contract of Petty Stores for one year.

The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

All particulars relating to this contract may be learnt on personal application, during office hours, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

NEW GOODS SUITABLE for the WARM SEASON.—Geo. Nicoll & Co. have the pleasure to announce they have just received Overland—

Gent's Glove Kid E. Boots.
,, Morocco Stanley Boots.
,, Calf Elastic do. Light.
,, En'd Golosh, Cloth Top, False Button Boots.
,, Buckskin and Russett Boots.
,, Glove Kid Shoes.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An abatement of 20 per cent from the charge for the return journey will be made in favour of passengers by P. & O. Company's Steamers between India and Australia, provided they re-embark within three months of the date of landing.

Fare from Bombay to Melbourne or Sydney...Rs. 500.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, April, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a third and final distribution of assets, at the rate of Rs. 4-2 annas per share, will be payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, on producing the receipts for the 1st call or certificates given by the Liquidators.

This dividend will not be payable on those shares standing in the names of parties who are in any way indebted to the Corporation.

Those who have not received the 1st and 2nd dividends are requested to apply at once for the same, otherwise their claim will be forfeited.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

ESTATE of JAMES SIGG & Co.—NOTICE.—Creditors on this Estate, whose claims duly supported by affidavit have been admitted, will receive a first dividend of five (5) per cent, on the adjusted amounts of their claims on application at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on and after Thursday the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors when applying for dividend must produce the bills and vouchers relating to their claims.

Forms of affidavit can be obtained at the office of the Trustees.

G. R. WILSON, for self & co.-Trustee.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—In the matters of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order dated the 13th day of March 1869, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, it was ordered, under Sections 154 and 128 of the said Act, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, should on or before the 13th day of July next send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator, at his office, No. 6 Rampart Row, or in default should be finally barred from all claims or any claim against the said Bank.—Dated this 13th day of March 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER
Attorneys for Liquidator.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD.

AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it, as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility.—Dr. Hassall's *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14 Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	,, 15 ,,
Tuning Pianos	,, 7 ,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	,, 20 ,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION & TUNING. Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that, being continually asked the reason why he does not continue as Musical Instructor to the Diocesan School, Byculla, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that the new Head Mistress desired to have the Musical arrangements herself, and has appointed a Lady Amateur as Musical Teacher. Mr. Willy is happy to state that nearly all his Pupils who had instruction from him at the School are continuing the Lessons at their private residences, although of course at a greater expense to them. Mr. Willy is glad to state that he gave great satisfaction both to the Head Master and Mistress, and is sorry to say the latter resigned on account of failing health.

Diocesan School, Byculla, 2nd March 1869.

I hereby certify that Mr. J. H. Willy acted as Teacher of Music in the above School for six months to my entire satisfaction. He has always been most assiduous in his endeavours to secure the improvement of his Pupils and most patient in his treatment of them. He leaves the School on account of fresh arrangements which render his services unnecessary.

EDW. DU BOIS,
Head Master, Diocesan School, Byculla.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra ,, ,,	4 0	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts ,,	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated— Double extra Pints ,,	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts ,,	6 4	6 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine ...per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use ,,	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand ,,	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine ,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine ,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown ,,	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz. Moselle. Frankfort O. M. Epernay. Rheims. Bordeaux. Cognac.
China	Hongkong. Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones ; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
41 0	Gold Neck, with * star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—We have the above also in Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

N. B.—The demand has been so great for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Star Champagne that we have ordered a quantity to be sent overland and may be looked for at the end of April. We have also a shipment in the "Medea" via the Cape, also due in April. Orders registered to await arrival.

The double Magnums of Champagne have all been disposed of. We have Single Magnums of a very Fine Vintage and quite dry. Price 42-0 per case. Pint for Overland Passengers Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	Similar quality to the above, but much drier	20 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London ; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine ; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grapes,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Cordial Gin, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
[illegible] 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaço, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 .

Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling ; this enables us to keep up the character quality of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

FIVE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED TO US
AT THE
AGRA EXHIBITION
FOR
CHEROOTS

Important to Regimental Messes.

MANILLA CHEROOTS,
DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Our Agents in the Island have instructions to send us only the finest.

Number Two, Manilla shape	Rs. 25 per Box.
Number Two, Havannah shape	,, 30 ,,
Number One, Havannah shape	,, 30 ,,

They are very choice.

N.B.—Cheroots are sold for Cash only (except to Messes taking a large number), the margin of profit not admitting of Credit.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS,

Packed in Tea, and Mexican Vanille Pods.

The peculiarity of these choice Cigars is, that the Tea and Vanille impart to them great fragrance, without divesting them of the aroma of the tobacco. Rs. 10 per Box Cash.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision ; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have ; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand)

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,		,, 22	
,, 3—La Rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8,	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	,, 15-8,	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	...	[illegible]
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

M[illegible]est Dry	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	,, 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32	,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	,, 27	,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	...
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine, mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 32	,, 17
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	,, 28	,, —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	,, 15	,, —
	Charles Tovey's ,, 3	,, 20	,, 11
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 c	,, 24	,, 13
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2 B	,, 30	,, 16
	Charles Tovey's ,, 2	,, 36	,, 19
	Charles Tovey's ,, 1	,, 40	,, 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	,, 25	,, 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	,, 36	,, 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims	,, 40	,, 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	,, 20	,, —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 26.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered :—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK
comprises the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY
OF
BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating,
CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS

Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,

RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

CARR BROTHERS,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves	,, 28 ,,
Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 38 ,,
,, sleeves	,, 36 ,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 42 ,,
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 48 ,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 56 ,,

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons	Rs. 42 per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do.	,, 48 ,,
Men's do. do.	,, 50 ,,
Do. do. Out-size	,, 65 ,,
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers	,, 65 ,,
Men's do. do.	,, 70 ,,
Ex. Men's do. do.	,, 75 ,,

HOSIERY.

Brown Cotton half hose from 9 to	Rs. 12 per doz.
Fancy Striped do	12-8 ,,
Leather Merino half hose	12-0 ,,
Do. do.	15-8 ,,
Do. do.	17-0 ,,
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-? ,,
Do. do.	17-8 ,,
Do. do.	18-0 ,,
Clerical Hose	19-0 ,,
Leather mixed	18-8 ,,
Grey Merino	14-0 ,,
White Cotton ½ hose Rs. 11 to	13-8 ,,
Fancy do. Rs. 12 8 to	16-8 ,,
Yeshing Handkerchiefs	28-0 per box.
The Nowchwang	33-0 ,,

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves	Rs. 3-0 per pair.
Ladies' Tinted ditto	Rs. 2-8 ,,
Ladies' Riding Gloves.	
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves.	
Buckskin Gloves.	
Spun Silk Gloves.	

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS.

LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.
SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
TO SELECT.

Price from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

CARR BROTHERS,

IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

COATS.

West of England Cloth Lounge Coats	Rs. 28
Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c.	36
West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c.	35
Do. do. Silk Linings	45
Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c. from Rs. 40 to	65
Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats	18
West End Diagonal Morning Coat	24
Paramatta Lounge Coat	14
,, Morning ,,	18
Alpaca, Plain or Twilled	14

TROUSERS.

Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers	22
Extra Superfine Cassimere ,,	24
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	16
,, Scotch Saxony Angolas	18
,, Tweeds, Flannels, &c.	14
Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair	8
White Linen Drill, per dozen	Rs. 65 to 120
White American Drill, do.	60

WAISTCOATS.

Superfine Best Black Cassimere	Rs. 11
Fancy Doeskin Vests	8
Fancy Angola Tweed, &c.	8
Paramatta	7
Alpaca	6
Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills	7

SUITS.

Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 40 to 50
Fancy Scotch Heather Suit	36
Black Flannel Suits	35
Blue Flannel Suits	35
Fancy colored Flannels	35

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow.
From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 ,, Waist ,,
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front.
Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S

LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR
PIANOFORTE MUSIC,
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN COMPOSERS.

No Pieces from this Catalogue can be taken back or exchanged. Exchange at 2s. per Rupee.

J. ASCHER

	s. d
Les Gouttes d'Eau	3 6
Les Hirondelles	3 6
Thème Russe	3 0

BACH

(Edited and carefully Fingered by Charles Hallé.)

Sarabande in E minor Gavotte in G minor Musette in G minor	2 6

BEETHOVEN'S

(Sonatas Edited and Fingered by Charles Hallé.)

14	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 27, in E flat, ded. to Princesse de Lichtenstein	4 0
15	Sonata Pastoral, Op. 28, in D, ded. to M. de Sonnenfels	6 0
16	Sonata, No. 1, Op. 29, in G	5 0
17	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 29, in D minor	5 0
18	Sonata, No. 3, Op. 29, in E flat	5 0
19	Sonata, No. 1, Op. 49, in G minor	3 6
20	Sonata, No. 2, Op. 49, in G	3 6
21	Sonata, Op. 53, in C, ded. to Ct. Waldstein	6 0
22	Sonata, Op. 54, in F	4 0
23	Sonata appassionata, Op. 57, in F minor, ded. to Count de Brunswick	6 6
24	Sonata, Op. 78, in F sharp	4 0
25	Sonata, Op. 79, in G	3 6
26	Sonata, caractérisque, Op. 81, in E flat, ded. to the Archduke Rodolphe	5 0
27	Sonata, Op. 90, in E minor, ded. to Count Lichnowski	5 0
28	Sonata, Op. 101, in A	5 0
29	Grand Sonata, part 1, Op. 106, in B flat	6 0
30	Grand Sonata, part 2, Op. 106, in B flat	6 0
31	Grand Sonata, Op. 109, in E	5 0
32	Sonata, Op. 110, in A flat	5 0
33	Grand Sonata, Op. 111, in C minor	6 0
34	Andante, Op. 35	3 0

F. BEYER.

Pianist's Library :—These arrangements are in use by all the first Teachers

No. 1 Fra Diavolo	2 6
2 Norma	2 6
3 I Puritani	2 6
4 Belisario	2 6
5 Masaniello	2 6
6 Il Barbiere	2 6
7 Guillaume Tell	2 6
8 Le Nozze di Figaro	3 6
9 Der Freischütz	2 6
10 Zampa	2 6
11 Don Pasquale	2 6
12 Euryanthe	3 6
Ciascun lo dice, from La Figlia del Reggimento	2 6
Rataplan	2 0
Robert toi que j'aime	2 6
Schubert's Serenade	3 0
Standard Bearer	3 0

CHAULIEU

Robert toi que j'aime	2 6
Angiol di pace, from Beatrice di Tenda	2 0
Dal tuo stellato soglio, the Prayer in Mosè	2 0
March in Masaniello, or La Muette di Portici	2 0

CHOPIN

Marche Funèbre	2 0
Valse Brillante, Op. 34, No. 1. No. 1. Edited by Lindsay Sloper	4 0
Deux Valses each	3 0

FUNKE

Ecoutez-moi. Romance sans paroles	3 0

HANDEL

Harmonious Blacksmith. Fingered and edited by Charles Hallé	3 0
Dead March in Saul. New edition. Arranged by Rimbault	2 0

DE GRAU

Clochette Galop	3 0
Corricolo Galop	3 0

DUSSEK.

La Consolation, in B. flat	3 0

FAVARGER

Favarger's Oberon, Op. 4. An admirable piece	4 0

KETTERER

Caprice Hongrois, Op. 7	3 6

RICHARD LŒFFIER

Die Laurtebacherin. (La Babillarde) Styrienne variée	2 6

LARGE SELECTION OF STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTORS, BY VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTTISH BALLADS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS, VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SELECTIONS OF OPERATIC AIRS, DANCE, &c., FOR VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

Parties purchasing Rs. 10 worth of the above Music will be presented with an elegant Portfolio.

IN CHANCERY. In the matter of the A[illegible] Corporation Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate [illegible] in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th [illegible] Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator,
for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1862.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free ; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & Co.'s (late Smith, Elder, & Co.'s) Bombay Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., of London, have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Bombay, under the style of King, King, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. J. A Brown & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Alexander Brown from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney CHARLES DANKS.

Bombay, 18th March 1869.

KING, KING, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above notices, that they have taken offices at No. 6 Church Lane, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late "Smith, Elder, & Co.)" East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-Country for execution in Bombay carefully attended to.

KING, KING, & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HENRY S. KING & Co, (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Instruments have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, accompanied with all necessary appurtenances,

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 150.
Free of Packing charges.

COOKING STOVES.

The "Victoress" Kitchener, the best Family Cooking Stove suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

No.	size				
6	20"	by 29"	by 21"	Rs.	90
7	23	by 32	by 22	,,	100
8	26	by 35	by 23	,,	115
9	29	by 39	by 24	,,	130

with all the necessary cooking utensils complete.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Mr. J. Neuberg has just landed ex "Ferdinand Meric," from Bordeaux, a large stock of very Superior Breakfast and Dinner Claret, and offers the same at very moderate prices to ensure a speedy sale.

Medoc Vieux	at Rs. 10 8	per dozen.
Pauillac	,, 12 0	,,
St. Julien	,, 18 0	,,
Margaux	,, 16 0	,,
St. Estephe	,, 14 0	,,
Do. Pints	,, 8 0	,,

Mr. N. can confidently recommend the Claret for its superior quality, and it is only the importation of a large stock which enables him to sell the above at such moderate prices.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

LINDLEY and WARREN.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	,, 15 ,,
Postage Stamps	,, 5 ,,
Cabinet Portraits	,, 24 ,,
Large Groups and Portraits	,, 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 30 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady. Enquiries for Colabas and Elphinstones at 1,310 and 835.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Noms. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	1552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1115

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,310
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	835
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	425
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	785
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	108 to 108½
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¼
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103¼
Six percent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-6
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-7-6

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 24th March, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital		56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,21,062 6 5	
Public Deposits at Branches	32,94,021 8 4	
		81,15,083 14 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		70,54,896 2 1
Cash Credits undrawn do.		3,40,753 11 5
Bank Notes outstanding		435 0 0
Post Bills		1,60,390 12 3
Reserve Fund		5,62,500 0 0
Rest		1,31,744 4 0
Rupees		219,90,803 12 6

ASSETS.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Silver and Notes at Head Office	19,00,206 3 10	
Silver and Notes at Branches	77,94,436 9 0	
		96,94,642 12 10
Govt. Securities		6,97,634 5 2
Govt. Reserve, Cash	23,21,062 6 5	
Securities		23,21,062 6 5
Loans at Head Office and Branches		22,54,440 13 8
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		6,66,725 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		44,45,317 7 3
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,27,860 5 4
Bills of Exchange do.		13,03,708 2 8
Due by other Banks		3,77,412 7 2
Rupees		219,90,803 12 6

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 3rd April, 1869.

Thursday is to be considered the holiday for the ensuing week.

The weekly committee for the ensuing week will be as follows:—President—Captain Cunning, 59th Foot. Members—One subaltern 59th Foot, one subaltern, 3rd Light Cavalry.

[illegible] having arrived in the cantonment are [illegible] of the Brigade. [illegible] Officer has obtained leave of absence [illegible] for 10 days from 5th instant [illegible] 5th April, 1869. [illegible] Regiment for 8 days [illegible] Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, H. M.'s [illegible] Regiment, is President, is adjourned.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Strut, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, from England.
Theobalds, Surgeon, 16th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Bellary.
Tapp, Major General, Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Murray, Lieutenant, Pay Master General Depot, on leave, from Poona.
Farrer, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Ellichpoor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 6.

Rustomjee Byramjee, Surgeon, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Theobalds, Surgeon, 16th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Lieutenant, 91st Light Infantry, on leave, to Liverpool, (gone on the 3rd instant.)
Rowle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Goa.
Doran, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Bareilly.
Ogilvie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Bareilly.
Candy, Assistant Surgeon, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Goldie, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Oomrawuttee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

The following copy of circular memo. No. 602B of the 5th instant, from the Quarter Master General of the Army, is published for information:—

"All Commanding Officers employed in the construction of lines are hereby warned that their accounts will be subjected to audit, and that their cash accounts with such vouchers as they can furnish will be required with the certificate of the completion of the lines when finished."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH APRIL.

London..	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. „
Overland	Cotton	£7 5s. 0d. to £7 10s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cochin, March 30.
	Strathbane	Poe	Glasgow, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Indian Chief	Smith	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	May Queen	Ross	Liverpool.
	Aftensjernen	Evensen	Akyab.
	Chacma	Sharpe	Havre.
	Alice	Form	Penang.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Malabar Coast and Calcutta
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship De Courcey, Griffiths, to Callao.
Ship Benefactress, Gibbs, to Galle.
Brig D. Letchmy, Nacoda, to Negapatam.
Ship Tirrell, Morgan, to Amherst.
Ship Rance, Roullier, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mahratta, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Eleutheria, to Liverpool.
Ship Dilharree, to London via Havre.
Ship Bavelaw, to Liverpool.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 6th, 6-40 A.M.—Mail steamer "Emeu," from China, anchored at 6-15 A.M.

GWADUR, 6th, 10-5 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" in sight from Ormara.

GALLE, 5th, 10-9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan," from Suez, anchored at 9-50 A.M.

KURRACHEE, 6th, 12-30 P.M.—Steamer "Abyssinia," with Gulf mails, arrived from Gwadur at 10 P.M. last night.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 1	Far East (s)	......	......	—
	Simla (s)	......	......	—
	Kenyon	......	......	—
	Solway	......	......	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31	Sainte Luce	Aadan	Pondicherry.
	Douis T.	Cloate	Pondicherry.
	Rajah of Cochin	from London	in sight.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th, 11-55 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Ispahan. Latest dates Great Britain, via Turkey, 3rd April, via Russia, 29th March.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th April.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th April to 8 P.M. of the 6th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 53	0 1
„ Calcutta	17 19	1 1
„ Madras	8 49	1 50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HEWETT—HUNTER—On the 6th inst., at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Reverend C. T. Wilson, Lieutenant Colonel W. Selwood Hewett, Assistant Adjutant General M.D.A., to Elizabeth Maxwell, eldest daughter of W. Forsyth Hunter, Esq.

MADRAS

BIRTH.

BRETT—March 27th, at Perambore, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Brett, 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

ESPINASSE—March 29th, at Jubbulpore, Lieutenant Colonel, J. W. Espinasse, Commanding Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869.

THE latest meeting of the Bench of Justices suggests very painful reflections. Indeed if we could imagine the Government to have been waiting for a final reason to clinch the multitudinous arguments in favour of thorough Inquiry, we should say that the meeting of Monday abundantly supplied all that they needed. What happened? After long delay the Government had replied to the wise resolution of January, and the letter was formally before the Bench. In the absence of any legally constituted medium, the Chairman and the Finance Committee—itself a tolerated body—had taken the trouble to draft a rejoinder complying with the request of the Government. By doing this they acted wisely, saved the time of the Bench, and served the public. But no sooner had the terms of the official communication been read by the Clerk than Mr. Wood, without waiting for any explanation from the Chairman, started up, assumed, as he confessed, that nothing had been done, and moved the appointment of a committee to frame a reply. What could be more irregular? And when Mr. Scoble had stated that the Finance Committee had drafted a letter—a letter by the way to which no one made any material objection—did Mr. Wood acknowledge that his public spirit had made him over-hasty, and withdraw his proposal? Not at all. He left it before the Bench, and it was the fruitful parent of a rambling discussion, which served no purpose except to demonstrate that the Bench is an inorganic body of independent atoms having no cohesion whatever. The proper business-like course would have been to have taken the clauses of the letter seriatim, a process which would have enabled each Justice to express his views, if he had any. But because no committee had been expressly appointed and instructed to draw up a letter, the genius of formality stepped in, and prevailed, with no other result than that of either confusing the simplicity of the question at issue, or wasting time. We will not say that a slight was put on the Finance Committee, because no slight was intended; but the effect is just the same, because, practically, the pooh-poohing of the draft is tantamount to [illegible] the Committee which is least ignorant of the subject is the least competent to frame a general reply to the Government. Could the working of the Municipal Act, [illegible] rent Bench, be more [illegible] we feel bound to say [illegible] well have tested the real s[illegible] of the Bench by pressing his, or rather Mr. Connon's, motion to a division. They could but have been defeated, and the effect would not have been worse than withdrawal.

After all what is really wanted? Nothing but a simple letter stating broadly the proved defects of the system—especially the obscurity and confusion in the finances—emphatically requesting a thorough inquiry into the whole condition of the Municipality, and pointing out that the Justices could not suggest remedies before they, as well as the Government, had been enlightened by the report of the proposed Commission. Is it so difficult to draft a reply of that nature? No. An adequate reply was drafted; time would have been saved by adopting it; but such a simple and natural proceeding would have been too far removed from pure formality; and consequently it was abhorrent to the minds of those who affect to believe that the Bench is a little Parliament. Meanwhile these monthly exhibitions serve one purpose—they distract attention from the authority really responsible for the discreditable condition of the Municipality—the Government of Bombay. Some day perhaps—when, for instance, a new loan of Ten or Fifteen Lakhs is demanded, and when the Grain Tax is doubled—the Government will awake to the truth and will act with the resolution and energy which should have characterized its conduct last October—but did not. In due time, after we have all paid smartly, it will be found that Indian communities cannot be governed on principles hostile to our tenure of power, and least of all governed by shams, of which the Municipality of Bombay affords so painful an example.

THE latest papers we have before us, in regard to the proceedings of the recently appointed Sanitary Commissioners, are a memorandum from Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner of the North Western Provinces Government, and another from Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars. Both papers are on the general subject of the means to be adopted for the preservation of the health of towns and villages, and both are so strikingly alike, as well in the preparatory remarks as in the recommendations made, that one might almost suppose them to have been written by one and the same officer. Both officers start by repeating the oft-told tale that the air and water are the two principal channels by which disease and death invade the native hearth, and both agree that if towns and villages were so built as to allow full ventilation, and the sources of water supply were so cared for as to secure pure water, fever, cholera, and the like would find no local habitation, would be starved out, and would leave the people in full possession of health and of swarming families. Now all this is perfectly true, and not truer than old. We meanno disparagement to either of the learned gentlemen mentioned, but there can be very little doubt that the memorada put forward by them contain no important original observations. No remarks are made that every district medical officer is not already aware of, or that could not, by their instrumentality, and that of the administrative officials, be given practical effect to on the very largest scale if the requisite funds were forthcoming. We look upon the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners for each Presidency and Province as a superfluty, at all events at the present charge. They each cost at least a quarter of a lakh a year, and yet they are unable to propose any system of sanitation worth the cost of their appointments, that can be given effect to without very large outlay. Such measures as are proposed, namely, the cleaning of wells, attention to drainage, fumigation of houses, demarcation of ordure fields, are no doubt highly useful; but when once rules on these elementary points are laid down, almost all has been done that can be done, and the permanent expenditure for the support of a special Sanitary Commissioner becomes a perfect waste of money. The tendency of Government in the present day towards special departments cannot but be pronounced exceedingly wasteful. No improvement seems practicable unless a special department be first organized. This is a sufficiently noticeable evil, but what is still more remarkable is, that not only are new and expensive forces thus brought into play, but that old and effete ones are allowed to continue burdening the Exchequer. Thus with Cotton Commissioners we have Boards of Revenue, and with Divisional Commissioners Inspectors of Jails. What is there done by a Cotton Commissioner that could not, and ought not, to be done by the Board of Revenue? And what is there so very formidable in a jail as to call for the appointment of a special officer to study the best means for its administration? The expense of these special appointments is not limited to the amount originally set aside by Government for them. Each such special officer seeks every means of enlarging his duties and encroaching upon other departments, until, for example, we find the mere *Inspectors* of Jails working into Officers *administering* the Jails. In course of time they gather round them Establishments, increase their contingent expenses, and finally appropriating the powers of the Divisional Commissioner, worry District Officers for statements, and returns, and information, till the administrative coach is well-nigh stopped. Such is the power now exercised from above, that the miserable executives below, to whom no additional aid is allowed, are driven to render incorrect returns and undigested reports. The State contemplates with entire gratification, the stars of greater magnitude with which it thus bespangles its Empire. One lamp after another is lit up, without our Rulers feeling the smallest compunction as to the cost of the arrangement, or asking a simple question as to the necessity or purpose of all this brilliant display. To our minds, it would amply suffice to retain the services of the one Sanitary Commissioner for India, letting instructions issue from his office to Divisional Commissioners, from them to the District Officers, and from these again to the several Local and Municipal Commissioners. Upon occasion, it would of course be necessary specially to depute a Medical Officer to particular localities to moderate the venom of epidemics by seasonable measures. This would afford the means of discovering whether the instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner had been neglected or not; and if moreover the operations of District Officers, in connection with sanitation, were treated of in a separate section of the Annual Administration Report of each Division, it could be periodically determined whether sufficient preventive steps were being taken by the several Local Governments.

If the expenditure of Government were thus dealt with, we venture to think that, whilst full efficiency would be secured the Annual Budget deficit would disappear. Is it, or is it not, a fact that the new Department of Sanitation is costing us at the present time but little under two lakhs without our deriving, or being likely to derive, any commensurate results? The publication of scrap papers such as we have under notice is a mere trifle, but the repetition of them is a farce; and if such papers be admitted as showing the active efforts of Sanitary Commissioners their minutes must soon become what Dr. Cumming's works for the most part are—mere evolutions of one idea.

HAS there been any change in the external policy of the Indian Government? The question is one of considerable interest to all parties. Our daily contemporary, founding himself generally on his knowledge of the Viceroy's intentions, and specifically in the reply of Mr. Grant Duff, roundly declares that no change has been made and that "no further step is intended." Now we cannot boast any knowledge of the interior resolves of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, but being able to read the English language we can say that, although Mr. Grant Duff threw some light on the past he threw none whatever on the future. In order to show the correctness of our statement we reprint what took place in the House of Commons on the 9th of March:—

> Mr. Beckett Denison asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether it was true that the Indian Government had subsidised the Ameer [illegible] the subsidy was to be an annual one, and what conditions were attached thereto.
>
> Mr. Grant Duff said that, in compliance with a request for assistance from the Ameer of Afghanistan, the late Viceroy gave him six lakhs of rupees, and sanctioned the payment [illegible] him, somewhat later, of a [illegible] amount, a good deal of which had no doubt before reached his Treasury. The late Vi[illegible] sent him some muskets and ammunition. No formal conditions were attached to the gifts. They were intended as a pledge of good will, and as the expression of a hope that a strong government was about to be established in a long distracted country. The words "subsidy" and "subsidising" were not appropriate to the circumstances. Sir John Lawrence never contemplated a subsidy, and the Government considered itself entirely unfettered as to the amount and kind of assistance to be rendered to the Ameer.

Now what have the remarks of Mr. Grant Duff to do with the proceedings of Lord Mayo and the present Home Government? Nothing whatever. The Under-Secretary of State referred solely to transactions between the late Viceroy and Shere Ali Khan; and at the close of his brief statement expressly declared his Government to be "unfettered as to the amount and kind of assistance *to be* rendered to the Ameer." The past is made less obscure; the future remains dark, so far as Mr. Duff's observations are concerned. There is not even a pledge that no subsidy is to be given, nor that no conditions are to be annexed. Our contemporary therefore is building on sand. Of course it is possible that the policy of non-intervention may triumph, though for the life of us we cannot see how the gift of twelve lakhs to a sovereign prince can be styled non-intervention. But the facts of the case render it highly probable that something more decisive has been or will be done. At all events if it is not, Lord Mayo will have played into the hands of Russia.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived at Poona from Mahableshwur on Monday afternoon en route to Bombay.

THE "Poona Observer" understands that Mr. Charles Gordon Kemball, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Judge and Session Judge of Surat, will be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, who becomes a Judge of the High Court.

BY way of preparation for the Viceroy's visit to Hurdwar, elephants were collected there in large numbers for a grand tiger battue.

BESIDES the handsome presents from the Viceroy, the Ameer has received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab an entire set of camp equipage, three Arab stallions, a varied selection of coloured velvets, laces, ostrich feathers, a handsome Cashmere shawl, and a number of elegant carriage clocks, for which His Highness has a great liking. The total value of these separate presents exceeds Rs. 20,000.

SHERE ALI KHAN is said to be so pleased with the European style of buildings in India that he has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to get him the design of a small palace for himself in Cabul; and the Delhi paper believes that the Executive Engineer there—Mr. E. J. Martin—has been applied to for the plans. The Cabul Chief has, moreover, expressed his firm belief that he will be able to construct the building in Cabul for about half the estimated cost of such a work under the P. W. D. in our territory.

THE audacity of the true loafer has no limits. A European gave himself up the other day to the military authorities at Madras as a deserter from H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment, and was immediately taken charge of and confined in the main guard. On communicating with the commandant of the regiment it was discovered that the European was nothing but a "loafer." He was instantly released—but surely it would have been better to let him have a few stripes under a magistrate's orders before he was allowed to go.

WE regret to record the death, on Monday the 29th March, of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Espinasse, Commanding Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment at Jubbulpore. The deceased officer had been suffering from small pox, but it was supposed, says the "Jubbulpore Chronicle," that on Saturday and Sunday he was very much better, and his demise on Monday was therefore somewhat unexpected. The remains of the deceased were interred on Tuesday morning with the usual military honors, all the military, and a large number of the civil, residents of the station being present on the occasion. The melancholy event put a stop to sundry gay parties that were to have been given on Monday night. The following is a memo. of the deceased officer's military services:—

> "Gazetted to 2-12th Foot as Ensign 30th April. Purchased his Lieutenancy on the 18th August 1843. Promoted Captain without purchase on 24th June 1850, and purchased Majority on 22nd October 1861. Appointed Local Lieut. Colonel on 30th April 1868, on completion of 26 years service.
>
> "He had always been in the 2-12th Regiment, and served with it for nearly 5 years at the Mauritius and for 8 years at the Cape of Good Hope. Served with the Reserve Battalion in the Kaffir War of 1851-2-3, as Captain, and was mentioned in General Orders by Sir G. Cathcart for gallant and distinguished conduct when engaged against a party of rebel Hottentots in the Fish River Bush when in command of a detachment on 8th January 1853."

The "Delhi Gazette" says "Colonel Walter of the 35th will be shortly at Jubbulpore, to take command of the 2-12th," and adds "this is the fourth or fifth officer that the 2-12th have lost by small-pox or cholera at Jubbulpore; the last was also a commanding officer, Colonel Ponsonby, who from exposure to wet while selecting some cholera encampments, caught the disease and was rapidly carried off."

MAJOR ASHBURNER, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, has proceeded to Bombay to take part in the trial of Mr. Berwick of the Forest Department who has been arraigned before the High Court, Bombay, charged under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner, accompanied by two European constables, and the native doctor, who is to give evidence in the case, passed through the station yesterday, (2nd) *en route* for Bombay.—*Central India Times.*

AN interesting point has been raised in the High Court of Madras, in connection with the arrest, by a native bailiff, of a Christian, against whom he held a warrant. Contrary (says the *Madras Times*) to what has hitherto been considered the law on the point, it is alleged that the bailiff made good his capture by jumping over a railed door, and that on Good Friday, on which day the debtor holds he was as free from arrest as on a Sunday.

WE learn from the Calcutta papers that a meeting was to be held there on Monday last to attempt to revive the old Calcutta Hunt. "All old residents," says the "Englishman," "who recollect the hunt when Henry Blunt Crawford and other excellent sportsmen officiated as masters, should be glad to support an institution that has formerly afforded them good sport, and we have no doubt that the juniors, who have seen what Messrs. Cook and Co.'s hounds have done this and last season, will also come forward in numbers large enough to enable a first rate pack to be purchased."

THE shipments last year, of gold from Europe to the East, amounted to £6,242,263; of silver, £3,249,916. This includes China, Alexandria, Mauritius, Yokohama, Batavia, &c., &c., and even Australia. To the latter the shipment of gold was nominal, £13; to Alexandria it was £4,783,916 (probably including Abyssinia); China received £40,645; and India absorbed, gold £1,141,036, and silver £2,110,144. The amount drawn by the Secretary of State by bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was—Calcutta £4,477,700, Bombay *nil*, Madras £444,800—total £4,922,500.

A TERRIBLE and wholesale murder was perpetrated (says the "Central India Times" of Saturday) last week in the Mundla district. It appears that of a party of natives, consisting of two men, one woman, two boys, and one infant, the man, the woman, and one of the boys were found murdered on the bank of a nuddee near Pindye. The infant and one of the boys were seriously injured, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The victims were robbed of money, but their goods, consisting of about twenty bullock loads of hemp, &c., were left intact. We are informed that the victims' skulls were smashed in, but no wounds were found on their bodies, so that it would appear the unfortunate victims were murdered whilst sleeping. We trust [illegible] will succeed in capturing the murderers.

DURING the late raids by the Looshais began, perhaps there were few officers in India who knew more about the whole of the wild tribes inhabiting the Chittagong and Assam Hill tracts than Captain T. H. Lewin, who had been for some years Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill districts. Later eve[illegible] have attracted public attention to these districts, and Captain Lewin's knowledge has proved of considerable use. During his incumbency as Deputy Commissioner, Captain Lewin prepared a work upon the Hill tribes and the country, to which he proposed to add photographs illustrating their different costumes and peculiarities. He also prepared three handbooks on the Hill Arracanese, Tippera, and Kookie or Loshai languages. These were submitted to Government through the Commissioner of Chittagong with a recommendation that they should be printed as a Selection from the records of the Government of Bengal, and the thanks of the Government accorded to Captain Lewin. Unfortunately, before any decision could be come to, Captain Lewin was obliged to take leave to England on account of ill health. It has now been decided to forward the manuscripts to the Secretary of State for India, with a suggestion that they should be printed at the Government expense, Captain Lewin's services being made use of to correct the proofs.—*Englishman.*

DEPARTURE OF THE AMEER AND THE VICEROY FROM UMBALLA.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 5TH APRIL, 1-30 P.M.

THE Ameer left by rail for Peshawur at a quarter past six o'clock this morning.

The Viceroy left for Saharunpore at nine this morning.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

IN the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Colonel Sykes, said that the Council of India contemplated a reduction in the charge for unemployed field officers in India.

It is stated that Turkey and Persia have agreed to refer their differences to a mixed commission.

In a debate that took place yesterday in the Corps Legislatif on the French Budget, M. Rouher dwelt upon the earnest endeavour of the Government to preserve peace, and said that if there was any danger of disturbances it proceeded from speeches, weakening domestic institutions and thereby lowering respect abroad.

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

Lord Stanley, in a speech on the occasion of his installation as Rector of the University of Glasgow, said that notwithstanding gloomy prognostications, he looked forward hopefully to the maintenance of peace in Europe. Regarding the Irish Church Question, he said alterations were desirable, but that the endowment of the Church should not be wholly swept away, merely to establish the theory of religious equality. He had no hope that the decision of Parliament would be reserved, but thought something might be saved by leniency towards the Fenians.

A plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt by placing an explosive machine under the box of His Highness in the theatre, has been discovered.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Montley has been selected for the post of American Minister in England.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Council of Ministers at Madrid have resolved upon Ferdinand of Portugal's candidature for the throne.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 6TH APRIL, 6-40 A.M.

THE mail steamer *Emeu*, from China, anchored at 6-15.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

LETTER II.

WITH what curiosity does the new-arrived Englishman scan his future home, which, perchance, some friend has hired for his occupation! Everything is so different to his last abode; the absence of fire places and chimney pieces, the array of venetian shutters, and scarcity of glass, are novelties to his pre-conceived notions of comfort and happiness. Then he experiences a new sensation, as for the first time he tucks himself up under the mosquito curtain, fancying all kinds of ill are going to happen, and feeling like a newly-caught and imprisoned specimen of humanity. Sometime must elapse before he can make up his mind to see without a shudder the various kinds of lizards crawling up the walls of the bungalow, or get reconciled to the shrill note of the muskrat as he whisks about the adjoining verandah, or suffers himself to be lulled to sleep by the chirping of the grasshoppers, or the buzzing of the mosquitoes as, thirsting for his blood, they try (happily in vain) to find entrance through an interstice of the curtain. Nor is this all: the nerves of the newcomer receive frequently a shock from his bare-footed servants, suddenly appearing before him when least expected, their noiseless tread enabling them to glide about unperceived; while the absence of bells and knockers, and the inability of making himself understood by his attendants, makes him feel his utter helplessness. His dinner, however, generally puts him in good humour again and tends to dissipate the melancholy longing for home which came stealing over him; for here, in his adopted home, he certainly gets better cooking, if not equally good food than in his native country. Both Portuguese and natives seem by nature to be born cooks, and their ordinary soups and made dishes would not disgrace the table of an English nobleman possessing a perfect treasure of a highly-priced professed cook. The raw material, from having been so recently killed, is naturally tough and hard; indeed, it is better not to ask how recently the fowl you are carving was running about the compound alive and well. This brings to my remembrance a subject which made a most painful impression upon my mind, as it must to all persons not accustomed to tropical temperature. I allude to the burial of a friend so very quickly following upon his decease, and the absence of all mourning habiliments adds a poignancy to the grief which it is difficult to describe.

But to change the subject, and to pass from domestic matters, I think a stranger cannot but be struck with the goodness of the gas which is consumed in Bombay; its light is much whiter, clearer, and far more brilliant than that consumed in London, though the lamps in the last-named place are placed at much less distances from each other. Doubtless the different state of the atmosphere, in the relative places, will partly account for the superiority of the gas in Bombay, but it cannot do so entirely. The handsome public gas standard lamps in various parts of the town are in several instances extremely tasteful; but the surrounding native shops and houses serve to show the contrast between ancient and modern art more vividly than otherwise would be the case. The price of gas is high, even taking into consideration the cost of coal and manufacture. Perhaps when it is more generally used and serious opposition is offered by the starting of a rival company, it may then become cheaper than it is at present. A stranger is constantly asking himself this question, as he goes about the different bazaars—why do the natives of India ask one price for an article and take another? The mode of dealing common among all natives must tend greatly to lessen the respect they would otherwise receive from Europeans. Take for instance, the letting of a house—why should a native ask a much greater rent than he intends to take? Then, when he declares he will do nothing further, no repairs, no painting, &c., habitually ends in doing all that is desired? Surely this line of conduct cannot be too strongly condemned and repudiated by the exceptions, if there are any, among the native gentlemen. This should be done at once, and a system of fair dealing introduced and vigorously enforced. This sad trait in the character of the native is still more conspicuously seen in retail transactions. For instance, go into a furniture shop and pick out a table; you are asked an exorbitant price; you say it is too much; the vendor declares with much gesticulation that he gave so much for it, that he shall only gain so many annas profit; and finally ends by letting you have it for less than he said he gave for it. Of course [illegible] word cannot be depended on. Do they wish this to be the case? if so, they are doing all they can to have their wish fulfilled. But I cannot think that the highly educated native gentlemen will defend such conduct. The nonfulfilment of promises [illegible] by the natives is among the [illegible] sorest of a Griffin's grievances.

THE SONS OF DOST MAHOMED AND OF THE PRESENT AMEER.

THE appended statement, which has been sent to us by an accurate and well-informed correspondent in the Punjab, is interesting at the present time, particularly to those who follow the course of Afghan politics:—

LIST OF THE LATE AMEER DOST MAHOMED KHAN'S WIVES AND SONS.

The late Dost Mahomed Khan Barukzie had twelve wives besides a number of Harems. Those of his sons whose names are in *italics* in the following statement are dead. The others are living:—

1. By the daughter of a Bungush Chief, resident of Korum—Sirdar (afterwards Ameer) *Afzul Khan*, and Mahomed Azim Khan (the ex-Ameer.)
2. By the daughter of a Gopulzie Chief—*Wuzeer Mahomed Akbur Khan*, *Ghoolam Hyder Khan*, Ameer Shere Ali Khan, *Mahomed Ameen Khan* (killed in 1865 in a battle with his nephew, Mahomed Ali Khan) and Mahomed Shurreef Khan.
3. By the daughter of a Kohistanee Chief—*Akrum Khan*, a great hero who conquered Balkh and Koondaiz for Dost Mahomed Khan.
4. By the daughter of a Bungush Chief, sister of No. 1—Wally Mahomed Khan and *Fyz Mahomed Khan* (killed in 1868 at the famous Bamian war.)
5. By the daughter of a Kashmeeree resident of Peshawur.—Mahomed Aslum Khan, Mahomed Hoossain Khan, Mahomed Hussun Khan and *Mahomed Kassim Khan.*
6. By the daughter of a Sadoozie Chief—Ahmud Khan, Mahomod Zaman Khan, Mahomed Omer Khan, All these are partizans of Azim Khan, and now reside near Kohat, in the British territory.
7. By the daughter of a Ghilzie Chief.—Eussoof Khan, of the party of Azim Khan.
8. By the daughter of a Hazara Hill Chief.—*Shafee Oollah Khan* (killed in the war of 1868.)
9. By the daugher of a Cabulee Sirdar—Kareem Khan Sahib Khan.
10. By the slave girl of No. 4—Mahomed Hashim Khan, of the party of Azim Khan.
11. By the daughter of Nazir Khyroollah—Hubeeboollah Khan.
12. By the daughter of a Kazul Bash Chief.—One son name not ascertained.

According to the above the Ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan, had twenty four sons, of whom six have died. The number of his daughters is between fifteen and twenty, so that he had in all about forty children.

LIST OF AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN'S WIVES AND SONS.

1. By the daughter of a Baweezie Chief—Mahomed Ali Khan (killed in the war of 1865 after killing his uncle Mahomed Ameen Khan,) and Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, now Governor of Herat.
2. By the daughter of Saadut Khan, Chief of Mahmood.—Mahomed Yakoob Khan (now Governor of Cabul; can read and write English.) Mahomed Ayoob Khan (now at Jellalabad at the head of affairs.)
3. By the daughter of Meer Afzul Khan Candaharee.—Abdoollah Khan (now eight years old and with his father, the Ameer, has come to India.)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 29th Mar., to Saturday, 3rd April 1869.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheel Tax	3,682 9 0
House Rate	12,540 4 2
License Tax	109 8 0
Police Rate	8,372 11 4
Lighting do.	8,250 6 5
Water do.	2,915 0 0
Halalcore Cess	6,797 4 9
Market Fees	3,035 9 0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Fees	[illegible] 15 4
Fines and Penalties	145 0 0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	39,250 0 0
Total Rs.	85,604 4 0

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

A CALIFORNIAN WEDDING.—The *California Alta* says:—"Magui[illegible]e's Opera House in its palmiest days never contained a greater throng than on last evening. Madame C[illegible] had a greater [illegible] happy invited an audience to remain and witness a marr[illegible]iage ceremony, which would be performed by herself, [illegible] being, as teacher in a religious organization, clot[illegible]ed, legally and legitimately, to carry on the rite. [illegible] and a young couple advanced from behind the scene, for at this novel hymeneal altar they were united by a female. The ceremony was brief but impressive. 'You do solemnly swear, Abigal, in the presence,' &c., 'to take,' &c.—our readers know the formula better than we (a bachelor) can give it. At the conclusion the parties retired beyond the scenes, the groom not forgetting to drop a liberal amount of coin in the purse of the fair functionary who had made him and his so happy."

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 11TH MARCH.

NOTED people seem to be dying fast just now. To the state funeral of President Troplong, conducted with all the pomp of which such an affair is susceptible, and witnessed by crowds that blocked up the line of march for hours—and the funeral of Lamartine, conducted at the expense of the State, but without pomp, as the poet's will had prescribed, and attended by half the country side,—has now succeeded the funeral of Hector Berlioz, the well-known composer and orchestral leader, whose name is so closely associated with the great development given to brass instruments in modern orchestration. The death of the deceased musician was equally sudden and unexpected, as he was only in his 65th year. A man of much acquirement, of most original mind, and great activity, he gave too little time to an art which, with more concentration of purpose, he would have enriched with many more masterpieces than those he has left. In person he was tall and thin, with flashing black eyes, and a quantity of long, wildly falling hair about his ears, so that he used to be called "The Musical Mephistopheles." Of late years, however, his black hair had become white, the fire of his glance had somewhat cooled down, and though his appearance was such as indicated a man of genius and of mark, nothing eccentric was observable either in his person or manner. He was much beloved and respected in private life; and his loss will be deeply felt by his friends and in the broader world of art.

The lucrative and honorific post so well-filled by M. Troplong is said to have been offered successively to M. Baroche and to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to have been declined by both those gentlemen. It is now thought that it will be given to M. Delangle, who would resign his office of Procureur General (Public Prosecutor) of the Court of Cassation, in order to occupy the presidential chair in the Senate.

The appreciations of the political career and private life of the great poet who first made the French tongue musical, have naturally varied with the personal sympathies of those who criticize them; but all are agreed that his fame and the peace of his own existence would have been better subserved had he abstained from entering a sphere for which the very qualities which made him great as a poet peculiarly unfitted him. The large aspirations, generous but vague, which result from the many-sided sympathy of the poetic mind, have generally proved insufficient guides in the sphere of active life, and are particularly unfavourable in the practical working of political affairs. Racine, dying of an eclipse of royal favour; Milton, ending his days in disappointment and obscurity; thirty years of Lamartine's life embittered and wasted in vain ambitions and equally vain regrets; Victor Hugo, eaten up with the bitterness of disappointed vanity, are all being cited to prove that poets are unwise in forcing themselves into the purlieus of courts, and into troubles and responsibilities of the governmental sphere. Of the genius of the late poet there can of course be but one opinion; and already the principal cities of France are opening a subscription for erecting a monument to him in his native town.

The height to which the fashionable style of head-dress has now attained is found to be a serious inconvenience at the opera, as the towering pyramids of flowers, curls, and jewels which now surmount the heads of our *grandes dames* in the front rows, entirely prevent those in the back rows from seeing anything of the stage. The managers of the two Opera-houses are said to be meditating a *coup d'etat*, having for its object the exclusion of these absurd head-dresses from their respective dominions. The re-appearance of Gounod's *Faust* has been the principal operatic event of the past week. The scenery is magnificent, five of the best scene-painters having done their utmost to render the Laboratory of Dr. Faustus, the Kermesse, Margaret's garden, the Walpurgis Night, the Palace of Mephistopheles, the demoniacal valley, with its masses of rocks overhanging gloomy gorges, the scenes of the orgie, the prison, and the final apotheosis as striking as beautiful, as wild, grand, awful and suggestive as possible.

Nilsson, who has to contend with the *souvenir* of Mme. Carvalho, whose *Marguerite* will long be remembered as one of the most perfect and touching creations of the modern stage, will certainly not efface that *souvenir*, though her exquisite intercalation of the *Air des Bijoux* into the scene where Marguerite sits at her [illegible] wheel, and [illegible] her rendering of various passages, and in general of the whole of the latter part of the opera, may fairly rank with that of Mme. Carvalho. But the work is too long, and demands a rather large amount of cutting down, to which it is hoped that the composer will be brought to consent. The house presented a most brilliant spectacle at the first night of the revival: the Imperial family, and a great gathering of grandees, including the ex Queen of Spain, the King, German and Egyptian Princes, and the notorieties of the Paris world.

Baron Hausmann's friends flocked to his last entertainment in such numbers, in order to protest against the attacks to which he has been subjected in the Legislative Assembly, that the gathering almost assumed the proportions of a manifestation. Our intrepid Prefect seemed in excellent spirits, and very little affected by the violent assaults to which he has just been subjected; and his wife and daughter, standing on either side of the entrance to the prefectoral saloons, could scarcely do more than dispense a laughing unceremonious wave of the hand to the individual drops of the dense stream of humanity that poured in upon them. But the most noticeable feature of our Lenten dissipations has been the last of the Tuesday evening gatherings at M. Arsene Houssaye's, whose former parties, though the great sensation of the present season, have been quite thrown into the shade by this last one, out of which has grown "no end" of scandal. According to the programme adopted by M. Houssaye, the ladies at this party were masked, as usual, while the gentlemen appeared in their own personality.

The rumour that these parties, under the protection of the masks, had been growing more and more "animated," created an immense and widespread desire to be present at them; and such a mass of demands poured in on the host, for invitations to the last, that his extensive reception rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity. Up to the hour of supper, which was served at two, the gaiety of the assembly does not appear to have assumed any unusual forms of manifestation; but after supper, the host having given orders to serve no other drink than *Champagne frappe*, that most *heady* of beverages was not slow in producing its usual effects, and the over-merry crowd passed the remainder of the *fete*, which lasted till seven in the morning, in a state of exhilaration that has seriously troubled the peace of a good many households, and will probably lead to more than one demand for the judicial separation which is the nearest approach to divorce obtainable in Catholic countries.

The brilliant masked *soiree* at Princess de Metternich's, so impatiently awaited by the *élite* of the fashionable world, was the most successful entertainment yet given this winter. Though not a few of the guests had also figured in the rather too Bacchanalian entertainment of the unscrupulous bachelor in the Avenue de Friedland, the high position of the Austrian Ambassador and the exquisite social tact possessed in so high a degree by the princely hosts gave a totally different character to the *soiree*, and ensured an evening at once so brilliant and so agreeable that an enthusiastic guest was heard to declare that "if the Austrian Embassy were not in existence, it would be absolutely necessary to create it!"

The last of the concerts at the Tuileries was the most brilliant of the se[illegible]. The Empress, recovered from the att[illegible] of that most unpoetic of maladies, th[illegible] mumps, which had prevented her appearin[illegible] at the former one, looked unusually well. The music was magnificent; Mdlles Nilsson and Krauss, and all the other leading vocalis[illegible] of the day now in Paris, taking part in it. The concert since given by the [illegible] Minister of Marine was equally splendid; indeed the admirable style in which musical entertainments are now given, in their own houses, by wealthy amateurs, is almost spoiling the music-loving public for the usual professional concerts, usually far from being either as brilliant or as agreeable. The French gay world of Paris, which always begins by making fun of English ways, and as regularly ends by adopting them, is discussing the composition and desirability of introducing that newest of fashionable London beverages, the now-famous "claret cup," in place of the syrups in vogue in this capital.

All Europe seems to be going wild over velocipedes. Races are being organized at various points, with the usual accompaniments of prizes, betting, and their attendant excitement. Rouen, Vancluse, and other cities are preparing velocipede races for Easter Monday; at other points, where the races have already been held, men on horseback have had the greatest difficulty in keeping up with the racers. At some places, as at Vancluse—where the Municipality has just added a fifth prize to the four previously offered by the Velocipede Club—only the one-wheeled variety is to be admitted; at others, the two three, and four-wheeled varieties are equally in favour. Velocipede races have also just come off at Naples and at Berlin. In fact the *furor* created by this ingenious "mount" seems to be spreading all over Europe. The Prince Imperial is exceedingly fond of this style of riding, and is to be President of the Paris Club. He is to have a dinner-party on the 16th inst. to celebrate his thirteenth birthday, and will, on that occasion, present each of his guests with a velocipede. Old Baron de Waldeck—a descendant of the once sovereign house—who has lived in Paris during the memory of the present generation, occupying himself with painting and philosophy, will on the same day attain his 103rd year, and he also is about to keep it with a dinner-party. Being a very skilful cook, the Baron will himself prepare the dinner which he will afterwards preside over as host. Rossini, who reached his seventy-eighth birthday last year, was also very proud of his skill as a cook, and prided himself especially on the preparation of maccaroni. Alexander Dumas, who is one of the best cooks extant, having heard that Rossini possessed some wonderful recipe for preparing maccaroni, wrote to him, begging for a copy of the same. Rossini replied by inviting the author of *Monte Cristo* to "come and taste it." This Dumas did, but he considered the famous dish to be very *mediocre*; and his failure to appreciate the maestro's culinary skill is said to have produced a coolness which was never quite removed. The veteran novelist has just given, to the *artistes* who are playing his *Lady of Monsoreau*, a banquet to celebrate the hundredth performance of that play. The Emperor of Russia is also about to celebrate with a banquet and general rejoicings the anniversary of his accession, and that of the ukase of emancipation which took place on the same day.

The splendid work which Rossini, perhaps with a sly reference to the general belief that his genius had exhausted itself, called "A Little Mass," has definitively taken its place among the most magnificent creations of musical genius. This new triumph of the great melodist should cause young aspirants, seeking fame and the "solid pudding," which fame sometimes brings with it, in a mad copying of the "mad-music" of the Wagnerian school, to pause in their career of imitation, and ask themselves whether such a success as that commanded by the exquisitely rich and melodious strains of the glorious work in question, could be obtained by the dreary evolving of chords which with an unlimited introduction of "slam-bang" is all that the Wagnerian Cacophonists seem bent on producing. To say nothing of the elevating pleasure afforded by the audition of the beautiful in music and the utter weariness of mind and body caused by the hearing of mere learned racket, our would-be Wagners should ask themselves how long it will probably be before any of the ear-cracking nerve-distracting combinations of their model will fetch the pleasant sum of 200,000 francs for which Herr Strakosch (who bought the Mass in question of Madame Rossini for just half that amount) has just made over the copyright of the work to one of our leading Music Editors?

The high celestials of the Chinese Embassy are beginning to take an active part in the movement going on around them. They have been to a charity fair held in the drawing-rooms of the Minister of Agriculture, at the masked soiree at Princess de Metternich's and at various grand dinners, and other splendid gatherings. Their interest appears to be throughly roused; and their speculations on the various problems connected with social life seem to be sufficiently busy. One of them was overheard a short time since by a person who understands Chinese well enough to make out the general sense of their conversation expressing to another his impression in regard to the freedom of European women. He remarked that it was far more agreeable to be able to mix with ladies as in Europe, expressed his approval of European life in this respect, and entered on a consideration of the possibility of such a state of things being introduced into China. His brother Ambassador appeared to agree with him in his remarks; but both were heard to opine "that it would take a long time to effect such a change in Chinese habits."

Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame, who are greatly liked here, are of course overwhelmed with invitations.

Prince Paul Deimdoff, once the gayest of the gay, but who has lived in seclusion since the death of his beautiful and excellent young wife two years ago, has founded an excellent institution which he calls the *Ouvroir Marie*, in her honour. In this new sort of "workhouse," containing large, airy workrooms, and schoolrooms, young mothers of the poorest classes are received with their children, from daylight to dusk, provided with work, for which they receive good wages, furnished with a good substantial breakfast and dinner, and relieved of the care of their little ones, who are tended, taught, and fed in another part of the building. The establishment, built and managed by the Prince, is most admirable in all its details. The superintendents, schoolmistresses, and servants are all paid higher wages than they could get elsewhere, and the profits on the women's work, after defraying the heavy costs of the house, will, it is thought, allow of raising the wages from two to six francs per day.

TANNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

4TH APRIL.

THIS station, always very quiet, is more so than ever now, hardly any one being here at present. The Judge is away on leave and will be followed shortly by the Deputy Collector. Almost all the other civil officers are on tour, as also the Executive and Assistant Engineers. The latter is, I believe, carrying out an extensive survey for a road to connect the State of Jowar with the railway, the cost of the same being paid by the State.

Another important and much needed work—a new jail for Tanna—has at last been sanctioned by Government, and is being vigorously carried out by Mr. Addis, the Local Fund Engineer of this district. The existing jail buildings within the Fort are extremely old and dilapidated, and do not afford sufficient security for the safeguard of the prisoners. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the new building will serve to prevent outbreaks and escapes similar to those which occurred last year.

The weather here is something so frightful, that I sometimes think we shall all, like Tom Cringle's friend, subside into grease. The evenings, however, are pleasant enough, and one can enjoy a pleasant walk on the esplanade in front of the jail. Here also the croquet club has laid out a tolerably good ground, and the members of the club (which has only lately been organised) may be seen many evenings in the week enjoying themselves at this popular game, which is frequently continued even by lamplight.

I suppose numbers of the Bombay people are preparing to flit to the hills. Those for Mahableshwur should take the ferry steamer to Nagotna and thence by road. This road has just been put in thorough order expressly for the convenience of visitors to Mahableshwur, so they may count on the journey being a pleasant one. The steamer does not, I believe, run quite up to Nagotna, some 4 or 5 miles being done by boat. This portion, however, is being surveyed by the firm of R. Manly, Dixon & Co. of this place, for the purpose of clearing the creek, and when this is completed, it will certainly be the best route to the hills from Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER-SUPPLY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission published this morning, my evidence as to the virtues of the hot water which would be brought into Bombay by Mr. Aitken's steel main was given thus:—"It would be therapeutic and prophylactic; would boil an egg, prepare a baby's conjee, and help to cure a *rheumatic* (not epileptic) patient.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 6th April.

ARMENIAN LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Europeans that live in Armenian Lane are put to a great deal of inconvenience owing to the lane never being watered, and the dust that flies in through the windows and doors is almost suffocating and unsufferable. This is owing to the cotton work being carried on there, and the congregation of workmen for the purpose. Nothing can be kept clean or tidy, for the dust is hardly removed from the tables, sofas, &c., before it settles on them again and they are as bad as ever; and the heat this time of the year being so very great, the windows cannot be closed, without one experiencing its effects.—Yours, &c.

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, 6th April.

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POSTAL SMUGGLING.

We observe that the Hon'ble J. B. Norton, Advocate General at Madras, has recorded the opinion that all parcels liable to duty imported by the overland post without any Customs duty being paid thereon are liable to be confiscated, and also that the offending parties are liable to a fine under the provisions of the Sea Customs.

The *Madras Mail* thus comments on this interesting subject:—"The decision of the Advocate General in the matter of the confiscation of articles liable to duty imported from Europe per parcel post commends itself to reason. The Collector of Sea Customs recently made a seizure of some overland packets at the Post Office, which, on being opened, were found to contain jewellery and precious stones, and he at once signified his intention of confiscating them. The owners promptly appealed to the Board of Revenue who referred the matter to the Advocate General, and [illegible] officer has expressed his opinion that articles thus evading duty are liable to confiscation, and the owners of the property to a fine for infringing the Sea Customs Act of 1863. A correspondent, two days ago, argued that that Act only authorises the levy of duty 'on goods imported by sea into any port in British India,' and he would appear to think that as the articles in question escaped the clutches of the Bombay Custom House, they had freed themselves from all liability under the Act. But we take it that articles liable to duty continue to be liable until the duty is paid, and that as the Custom House is of an imperial rather than of a local character, the Madras Collector was perfectly justified in repairing the omission of the Bombay Collector. But, while recognising the usual soundness in the Advocate General's opinion, we cannot but think that the Board of Revenue should forego the right of confiscating the articles in the present instance, and simply exact a small fine from the parties who have unintentionally evaded the Act. The regulations for the parcel post, are vague, and seem almost to tempt people to smuggle in a small way. Since they have come into force it is notorious that people who have no intention of doing anything wrong have imported gloves, knick-knacks, and sundry petty dutiable articles by overland post, and that in packets which the ocean postage sorters find always coming undone. Surely it is rather hard if private folk may do a little retail smuggling, and that persons who live by trade must continue to offer for sale similar articles weighted with a heavy Customs duty. It should, therefore, be notified that the parcel post regulations do not in any way abrogate the provisions of the Customs Act, and that for the future packets containing articles liable to duty that are imported by post will be liable to confiscation."

P. AND O. FARE.

Staff Surgeon A. J. Shaw, of the Madras Army, has sent a copy of the following to the Madras papers with the remark—"It embodies the sentiments of a numerously attended meeting of passengers held this day (March 23) on board the above-named ship."

To the Managing Directors P. & O. S. N. Co.,
122, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

Gentlemen,—It is with much regret that we, the undersigned passengers in this ship, are compelled to protest against the diet provided for us since we embarked at Suez, and we herewith submit a short detailed statement of our grounds of complaint.

1. Tea and coffee are invariably bad, and with the scantiest possible allowance of milk.

2. Breakfast, mostly consists of fragments from the previous day's dinner, badly cooked, and served cold. In saying that this meal is badly cooked, we wish it to be understood that we do not expect anything beyond plain wholesome cookery, but we object to dishes such as cowheel, liver and bacon, pigs feet, black puddings, sheeps' hearts, and the like swimming in rancid grease. But bad as these dishes are, this is not all, they are scantily supplied. The curry, for instance, consists of bones and potatoes with an almost total absence of meat.

3. For luncheon, we have cold meat, preserved fish, biscuit and bread, with bad butter and offensive cheese, (no fruit, fresh or preserved) these also insufficient in quantity.

4. At dinner for soup, we have little better than tepid discolored water. The joints are cut into junks by the head steward at the after gangway while the soup is being served, the result being that the meat reaches the table, after the entrees, cold and uneatable. The supply of vegetables is totally inadequate for the number of passenger on board, and they are, in addition, not fresh, bad in quality and invariably served cold.

5. The wines are bad, the only drinkable one is Burgundy, and no measures are taken to keep them, or the drinking water, properly cooled.

The only articles, viz., lemonade, soda and tonic waters, which are cooled, are, we understand, the perquisites of the chief steward, and are only procurable at an exorbitant rate, though on some other lines of your company they are supplied free of cost.

6. Those passengers who have children on board, state that there is no suitable food supplied for them, it being even worse and more unsuitable, than that described above for adults.

Although the general dissatisfaction existing among the passengers has been brought to notice in the proper quarter, no improvement has taken place.

We would also call attention to the serious fact, that there is, at present, no drinkable lime juice on board, nor has there been any fresh fruit, except oranges, on this voyage, and these even, are now, on the ninth day from Aden, consumed. We beg to add that those of us who have travelled by this company before though aware that the diet on this side of Suez is usually bad, never had such cause of complaint as on this occasion.

We are, gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

(Signed) H. T. Shaw, Staff Surgeon, Madras Army; John W. Blackett, Melbourne; T. R. Roberts, Captain 99th Regt., H. M. S.; H. E. Y. Young, Kandy, Ceylon; John Beames, Bengal Civil Service; A. H. Macaffee, Sydney; F. W. Russell, Calcutta; H. T. Rogers, Captain, R. E.; J. F. T. Sherman, Captain, Madras Staff Corps; J. O. Hasted, Captain, R. E.; Robt. G. Remfry, Calcutta; E. Shaw, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps; Herbert Watson, Shanghai; W. Reme, Shanghai; H. Wilton, Singapore; J. C. Jalins Moller, Shanghai; Edward Pettit, Canton; Henry Walker, Ceylon; Alex. W. Finlay, Melbourne; H. W. Wyhill, Calcutta; H. Clarke, Sydney; J. R. Hobday, 25th Regt., Calcutta; C. H. Sparkes, Galle; C. H. Schutze, Shanghai; J. Colgan, Madras; E. A. Dick-Lauder, Sydney; John Dodd, Formosa; D. R. Macqueen, 75th Regt., Hongkong; Charles George Newbold, Brisbane; W. H. Graham, Captain, R. A. Sydney; Jno. W. Williams, Hongkong, H. M. Naval Yard; J. E. Boyes, Captain, 75th Regt., Hongkong; Jno. H. Dean, Ceylon; J. Phillips, Denham, Melbourne.

s. s. *Mongolia*, 23rd March, 1869.

BOMBAY.

The new Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. J. B. Peile, the lately appointed Director of Public Instruction, is expected to arrive here by the last mail steamer of this month.

Liquor License.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee fined a Parsee named Rustomjee Shapoorjee in the sum of Rs. 300, for keeping a liquor shop and selling spirituous liquor by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

Passengers for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta, &c.—The s. s. *Martaban*, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. C. Faurell and Captain W. H. Newcome.—For Cannanore—Ensign Carter, Ensign Howlett, and Assistant Surgeon Walker. For Beypore.—A European female.

A Case for the Sessions.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Peerozshaw Sorabjee, a luggage clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,496, the property of the Company.

High Court Decree.—In the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Abba Waria, a contractor, sued Custoorchund Roychund for the balance of a promissory note in payment of the cost of building a house. Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle appeared for the plaintiff and proved that the note was originally for Rs. 4,000 but that Rs. 1,500 had been paid. The Court gave decree for the principal with interest at 9 per cent and costs.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at Bhunderwadda Street, touching the death of a Hindoo cultivator named Gunnoo Rama. Deceased had come from his native country to visit his relations in Bombay, and on Monday night last slept with other persons in a place used as a depôt for fire wood. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the shed fell down, and deceased, when found, was quite dead. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Passengers for Suez.—The following passengers proceed to Suez per steamer *Gunga*, Captain Child, to-day:—Dr. Elton, 3 children and a European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Remnant, Mr. H. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Macdougal, 2 children and an ayah, Major and Mrs. Smith, 2 children and an infant, Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Chambers and child, Lieut. Ives, Mr. Flynn, Dr. Candy, Mr. Satow, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, 4 children and an infant, Mr. Adam, Mr. Brown, Mr. James Barker, Mr. Sheen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Master Abbott, and Mr. Charles Conners.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

An ordinary quarterly meeeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Monday afternoon—Mr. A. R. Scoble in the chair.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Clerk read a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government regarding the appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of the Municipality since the 1st July 1865.

The Chairman said the immediate question before the Bench was the one in the second paragraph of this letter, which was to this effect:—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council before taking any action in this matter, desires to be favoured with a clear expression of opinion on the part of the Justices as to the extent to which they consider the present administration has been, and is, defective, and also as to the mode by which they would themselves propose to remedy these defects."

Mr. Wood said he thought Mr. Currey, who had proposed the resolution to which this letter was a response, would have been present to propose a reply to this letter, stating the outline of what the Bench thought the commission ought to enquire into. Though Mr. Currey was absent he trusted the subject would not be departed from without a resolution to the effect required being proposed by some one and carried by the Bench. Mr. Wood here resumed his seat, but as no other Justice seemed inclined to propose a motion, he proceeded to say that he thought it was a pity to lose time in this way; and though he was not at all prepared to go into the matter he begged to move that a committee be appointed to draw up a reply setting forth the chief heads of the general inquiry which the Government had been asked or was desirous to promote, and report to the Bench. He imagined that this was a question which had been hanging over long enough. He did not see how the Bench could well get out of it, and thought that they should take a straightforward business-like way of meeting it in the face. He should suggest the nomination of a committee of at least half a dozen gentlemen, so that all sections of the Bench would be represented. It was very undesirable to draw up a lengthy statement, but it was of the utmost importance that the reply should cover all matters of enquiry, so that anything which any member of the Bench thought of importance should have a chance of being dealt with.

The Chairman remarked that one unfortunate defect of this Bench was, that when a letter of this sort was received from Government requiring an answer, there was no constituted authority of the Bench by whom an answer could be given. Their channel of communication with Government was through the Clerk, who certainly would not take on himself to answer such a letter without consulting the Bench. The only body having authority to represent the Bench in a matter of this sort and prepare the business was the Finance Committee; and though the duty of answering a letter of this sort did not devolve on the Finance Committee, and formed no part of their functions, yet they had considered this matter of such importance, and requiring so immediate an answer, that they had taken the liberty of overstepping the exact limits of their functions and had prepared a draft reply. (Hear, hear.) Of course there was this difficulty in an answer of that kind—it having been prepared without instructions from the Bench could not in any way bind that body, and if it did not meet the views of the meeting it would be necessary to appoint a committee to suggest another reply in accordance with the views of the Bench. In the meantime if this answer were approved it would not be given in the first instance to the press, but would be sent to Government without further delay.

The Chairman then read the draft reply prepared by the Finance Committee. It was not considered advisable to supply a copy of the document to the press; but the following is the gist of it:—The Worshipful Bench (it said) assumed that it was a very unanimous opinion that the operation of the Municipal Act of 1865, although it had been attended with many and great advantages to the community, had been in many respects unsuccessful, and now requires revision. That the Bench believed that the experience of the last three years had shown in what respects the Act required to be amended, and that, without going into details, the main points to be specially enquired into were these:—First, the relation in which the Municipal Commissioner ought to stand to the Bench in order to give that body efficient control over his proceedings; second, the introduction of a better system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure; third, the improvement of the present system of incidence and collection of municipal taxation; fourth, the amendment of the provisions of the Act in regard to sanitation. In connection with the first of these points, it was said the Bench of Justices were desirous that the whole question of the constitution of the Municipality, including that of the Bench of Justices, should be open for consideration by the Commission. The Bench were not at present prepared to suggest the mode in which they would remedy the defects. The discussion of these defects by the Bench itself would in all probability lead to no practical result, and it was manifest that a large public body like the Bench would find great difficulty in dealing with this question in the first instance. The Bench, therefore, would request Government to appoint a commission, and when the report of that commission was laid before them the Bench would have to consider the recommendations of the commission, and the discussion would be limited to these recommendations.

Mr. Connon said he was extremly gratified to see a draft letter such as this brought before the Bench—a letter which collected the scattered thoughts of the Justices and expressed their views in a way which very few of them probably could do even on reflection; and if he could take on himself to say anything else he would propose that that letter be adopted. With regard to the subject of sanitation, which he saw was mentioned, he should only like to suggest, if the Chairman and the Finance Committee would allow him, that as they had had a deal of discussion about building and a Building Act, one clause should be introduced regarding this subject. (Hear, hear.) He did not care to say a single word more regarding this, but it had been under discussion, and contrary opinions had been expressed, and it would be desirable to have an authority to express an opinion on that; but with that single exception, which he scarcely cared to make an exception, he thought he must say they were extremely obliged to the Finance Committee for having taken this liberty,—as the Chairman described it,—and he would propose that the draft letter be adopted and transmitted under the signature of the Clerk as the reply to Government.

Mr. Aitken said he thought, as Mr. Connon had mentioned the question of building, it might be as well if another clause were added so as to increase the scope of the commission, and he would suggest that it should enquire into the whole relation between the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer. Of course the Executive Engineer ought to be a professional man, and he should be responsible in an official capacity; and he thought it would be as well to avoid future misunderstandings that the commission should investigate the past relations between the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, not with the view of creating any unpleasantness or any difference of opinion on the matter, but with the view of putting the Executive Engineer in a proper position where he could really exercise his experience for the benefit of the Bench. Of course he was presuming that the Municipal Commissioner would not object to this, and it would be very desirable that they should be investigated with the view of definitely settling the profesional responsibility of the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner. At present the position of the former was very peculiar, for he had no defined duties whatever, and he (Mr. Aitken) was not aware that there was anything laid down in the Act except that he should hold shares in no certain companies.

Mr. Maclean said, the clauses of the draft letter seemed to refer principally to the constitution of the Municipality and to the defects of the Act. Mr. Aitken has suggested something that refers to the administration of the Municipality, which is a different question. It is a question whether a clause might not be introduced asking the committee to enquire into that if it is one of the points the Justices find fault with. The administration of the Municipality is a point not included in any of the clauses here, but it seems to me that if the Bench go into a question of that sort they must go a great deal further, according to the opinion of the Finance Committee—they must go a great deal further than writing a general letter in reply to a communication from the Chief Secretary to Government, and it would hardly be desirable to do that at the present moment. The fact is they cannot touch on the question at all, or pretend to go into it, without coming across a very awkward question, namely, a question affecting the whole policy of Government out here. It is not only the constitution of the Bench of Justices, and it would hardly be becoming of the Bench to enter on an enquiry that might cast a reflexion on the whole system of government in Bombay, and upon institutions which are much higher in authority than we are ourselves. There are some remarkable passages in the recent speech of Lord Salisbury which point out a remarkable defect in the principle of our policy here. He says we are "trying to teach Oriental people to appreciate English institutions which are not at all suited to them—we are trying to give them representative government." Now everybody must feel that the real answer to the letter of the Chief Secretary to Government to us would be this—If it had been the intention of Government in 1865 to create a satire on representative institutions generally they could not have done better than create a Bench of Justices and a Municipal Commissioner working with them to govern the town of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But the misfortune is, it is not only in the Bench of Justices, but, speaking with all deference, you find the same thing in the Legislative Council. The other day, when a grain tax was proposed, the Governor came forward and said he had great objections to the grain tax; but he yielded to the representations of the tax-payers. Lord Napier concurred with the Governor of Bombay, though his opinions were against it, and Colonel Marriott followed in the same strain; and by a process of exhaustion you come to the conclusion that the men who have the government of the presidency abdicate their power at the bidding of the representatives of the people. Well, if you could have a fair representation of the taxpayers there would be some reason in this abdication; but when you see that by the system—we might almost call it the farce—of representative government which is set up here, you have no representation of the people whatever—when you know that it is impossible to have a fair representation—that you virtually put the governing power into the hands of one class of the people, and that class those who have no sympathy with the poor, whom it is the special function of the Government here to look after and protect—(hear, hear)—then the sooner that system is done away with, not only in this Bench of Justices but throughout India, the better will it be for the interests of the people. It would be quite unbecoming in this Bench of Justices to enter into a matter of this sort in a formal reply to the Chief Secretary to Government, and as we cannot venture to give an opinion upon a question of policy of that kind, the best thing we can do is to refer the matter to Government. They know very well what our sentiments are on this subject. They have seen the woking for many years; and if it please the Government to appoint a commission to go into this and throw out suggestions as to the general principle by which the thing can be better worked, then they will be doing their duty to the town. We are not called upon to tell them that we are anxious to commit suicide and that the Bench of Justices is practically useless. That will be a matter for after-considerations But it is the duty of the Government—in face of the scandals that have arisen within the last few years—proving the inefficiency of the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner to go into the different systems and investigate them thoroughly, and we simply do our duty by leaving the matter in their hands. (Applause.)

Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick said he had read the letter which the Finance Committee had taken the trouble to propose should be written on behalf of the Bench, and though Mr. Maclean thought it would be better to leave the matter for Government to decide what was best, he was of opinion that the representation on behalf of Government should be met in the same spirit as it came. For his own part had this draft been circulated he should have been prepared to consent to it or to propose some modifications, but as it had not been circulated he should either vote for Mr. Wood's motion or ask for time that he might be in possession of it to read and think over the subject, for he did not think the matter could be so unceremoniously treated as was suggested by the last speaker.

Mr. Aitken remarked that there was nothing in the draft to meet the matter he had referred to, and handed in the note of the clause which he wished inserted in the letter.

Mr. Maclean suggested that Mr. Aitken should rather ask for inquiry into the general working of the Municipal Act, for his suggestion referred to administration, and that would cover it.

Mr. Ormiston thought the suggested clause was unnecessary, because no commission could judge what alterations they would make on the Act without taking evidence as to how the Act had worked.

Mr. Aitken here withdrew his amendment, as it did not seem to be in accordance with the wishes of the Bench.

The Chairman said the only question now before the Bench was as to the adoption of the draft letter or the appointment of a committee. He thought he might say on behalf of the Finance Committee that they would be perfectly willing to withdraw their draft of the proposed letter if the Bench thought a committee should be appointed to draw up a reply. The committee would not feel it as the slightest reflection on them—(hear, hear)—they had no touchiness on that at all.

Mr. Janardhun Succaram Gadgil had no personal objections to the approval of the draft letter, but thought that it ought to be first printed and circulated, so that the Bench might have an opportunity of considering its terms before they agreed to adopt it. He therefore moved as follows:—

That the letter of the Finance Committee be printed and circulated before finally deciding upon the reply to be sent to Government.

The Chairman said he must object to anything of that sort. This was a proposed reply to a letter from Government, and if the draft was to be hawked about Bombay for a week or a fortnight so that everybody might talk about it, he thought that would be a very improper method of conducting correspondence between the Government and this Bench. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean remarked that in addition to that consideration the Justices had had the letter before them for the last three weeks.

Mr. C. E. Chapman thought that the request of Mr. Janardhun was a very reasonable one. This was a very important question to decide, and the Bench should not be hurried on with a reply. It seemed to him far too important just simply to hear a reply re a and then approve of it, and therefore he seconded the amendment.

The Rao Sahib begged to support the amendment. He was not prepared to get up every morning and decide on every question as he saw it in the newspapers, and thought that the greater the amount of criticism there was the better for such matters.

The Chairman then read the amendment and asked if any Justice wished to make any remark.

Mr. Connon wished to speak to the point of order, whether this letter could be called the letter of the Finance Committee. In his judgment it was nothing of the kind. The Bench might adopt it or they might not, but in sequence of the Chairman's idea he would say the Finance Committee was under no obligation to prepare it, and if the Chairman was authorized by it he might tear up the draft letter in the face of this meeting and decline to have any further proceedings upon it, he must say the Finance Committee would not feel offended. No doubt the Bench had got that draft, but he must say the Finance Committee was not bound to furnish it, and it was an abuse of the English language to call it a letter of the Finance Committee. It was simply a draft of a proposed letter from the Bench to the Government which the Finance Committee had taken the trouble to prepare and favour the Bench with. It had been a piece of good nature on the part of the committee to favour them with it; and the Bench could not call it their own. They might approve it if they liked and send it to Government; but they had no right to seize hold of it with both hands and send it round the town. He therefore submitted that the proposed amendment was out of order and could not be put to the Bench.

Mr. Crawford said he had only one remark to make on this subject, and that was that he did not care what they did with the letter of the Finance Committee if they did something quickly. They were arriving now by a slow and painful progress at the point at which they ought to have arrived before the Municipal Act was introduced into Bombay. How painful and how wearisome the task of the last three years and a half had been to the executive, who had had the working out of this problem, it was not for him to tell them—the commission would show that—but he would ask them to do something, and to do it quickly, for there was a limit to all human endurance, and that limit had certainly been arrived at, so far as the executive were concerned, and probably also so far as the Bench was concerned. He would ask them to do something quickly, and the wider the scope of the enquiry the better for the executive and for every one connected with it. In a matter of this kind, he thought they should drop all personal feeling or animus, and address themselves to do their best to place the constitution of the Municipality on a proper basis. There were personal matters which he would not at present enter into. He would not touch upon Mr. Aitken's proposal or suggestion that the commission should enquire into the professional relations of the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner, because he thought that would as naturally form a question for enquiry as the relation of the Health Officer or any other subordinate to the Commissioner. So far as the Act was concerned it would be seen that it had been worked fairly and honestly and under great disadvantage.

The Chairman said it appeared to him, after the discussion which had taken place upon the third proposal, that the course of the Bench really lay between accepting either the original motion or the first amendment. The second amendment which had been proposed, it appeared to him, was an attempt to make the whole Bench of Justices do what the committee asked by the first proposal would do better. (Hear, hear.) And considering how unsatisfactory they found it was for such a large body as the Bench of Justices to enter into all the minutiæ mixed up in the municipal arrangements of Bombay, he thought it would be felt by those present that the right course certainly was either to accept the labours of the Finance Committee and to adopt their letter that day, or if it should be considered that further consideration was necessary on this great question, that that should not the committed to the whole Bench, but to a committee which possessed the confidence of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) He had only one observation to make in regard to the amendment which had been proposed by Mr. Janardhun Succaram, and it was this, that the Finance Committee so strongly felt the impropriety there would be in printing and circulating this letter that they would prefer to withdraw it rather than have it printed and circulated; and therefore he presumed the only question would be the appointment of the committee proposed by Mr. Wood. He also wished to say, in reference to the observation of Mr. Chapman, that the labours of the Finance Committee were undertaken with no desire whatever to shirk the fullest consideration and the utmost publicity that could rightly and courteously be given to a letter of this kind. The only object was to abridge the labours of the Bench by bringing forward a draft letter for their consideration. (Applause.)

Mr. Wood said that when he made his proposal for the appointment of a committee he of course did not know that a draft letter had been written, and he did not remember at the time who the members of the Finance Committee were. He most certainly cordially supported what had been said, that they were obliged to the Finance Committee for preparing this letter, for it was frequently most painful at these meetings to find time lost by the want of some organisation beforehand. That seemed to him one of the defects in the constitution of the Bench. The draft laid before them was a very good one, as far as it went; but it was far from being complete. There were a large number of other questions besides those stated; he thought that too great prominence had been given in these discussions to the defects in the Municipal Act. That Act was bad, but more had been said about that than there was need for. It must be agreed that the Municipality was started on its new footing at a time when it, finances were in the densest obscurity possible; in facts nobody knew what the Municipality owed, or had, or could get. Through the neglect of former Commissioners the Municipality had become saddled with enormous debts for public works—one a very valuable work no doubt—but they were now told that it was grossly defective, and at this very time Government was pressing on an enquiry with the object, and a very laudable one it was, of promoting extensive drainage and water works, which must cost a very large sum indeed. These enquiries were being pressed on with a desire to come to a conclusion, without one word being said in regard to the neglect and gross imposition which it was not too much to say there had been connected with works for which the Municipality had had to pay. And there were several other points to which he could only refer. The Municipality had no landed rights, as far as he understood; everything had been swept away, and the Municipality had to buy and pay for everything, whereas in former times there were considerable properties which Government and others bodies had absorbed, which ought still to have belonged to the Municipality. He should be sorry to delay one day longer than was necessary in this matter. The committee which he had proposed need not cover so much paper with their reply as the Finance Committee had covered: a matter of twenty lines would do; and he would propose that the committee should report to a general meeting of the Bench next week, and the thing would then be done. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Joynt—May I be allowed to ask, if this letter of the Finance Committee was not intended to be submitted for the consideration of the Bench, why was it even read? (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—It has been submitted for the consideration of the Bench.

Dr. Joynt—By being read.

The Chairman—By being read and handed round to the members of the Bench.

Dr. Joynt—I never saw it.

The Chairman—I think Dr. Joynt has only recently come in, and that is the reason. (Laughter.)

Dr. Joynt—But it was only handed round to-day, and nobody could consider it properly in so short a time. It appears to have been a very important document, and I think there is a great deal in what the native gentleman proposed and Mr. Chapman seconded.

The Chairman—It would certainly be satisfactory to the Finance Committee, and perhaps also to the Bench, that the draft letter submitted by them should be withdrawn, and therefore I propose to withdraw it, with the consent of Mr. Connon and Mr. Maclean.

Mr. Maclean—I object to its being withdrawn, unless you insist upon it.

The Chairman—It would be more satisfactory to withdraw it after the discussion that has taken place; so that the only proposition now before the Bench is Mr. Wood's motion that a committee of six be appointed. Does any Justice wish to make any observation upon that proposal?

Mr. Maclean—But when the report of this committee comes before the Bench, there will probably be the same objection that there is now to the draft letter. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I therefore propose that when the report of the special committee is prepared it be printed and circulated amongst the Justices for a fortnight, in order that they may know what it is. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Chairman—Do you wish me to put that?

Mr. Maclean—Certainly. I think it absolutely necessary.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Perhaps next week another committee will be appointed to consider the report of the committee about to be appointed. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Well, while Mr. Wood is nominating his committee, I will put the motion. It has been proposed by Mr. Maclean, and seconded by Mr. Connon, that the report of the committee be printed and circulated.

Mr. Russel Aitken suggested that it should be circulated two days before the next meeting.

Mr. Maclean—Perhaps the gentleman who proposed the other resolution will state what time he wants.

Mr. Wood then proposed that the committee should consist of the following gentlemen:—Mr. John Connon, Mr. C. Currey, Captain Henry, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Mr. T. Blaney, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, and Mr. C. E. Chapman.

Captain Henry said he should be glad to serve, but he was leaving Bombay in a week.

Mr. Connon said he had already in the draft letter concluded what he had to say to Government, and though he would be happy to give way to any call of the Bench, it was not right to ask him now to act on this committee.

Mr. C. E. Chapman said he would be happy to serve on the committee, but he thought it right beforehand to tell them that his opinion was that if they went to Government at all it should be to ask it to extinguish them altogether.

Mr. Connon said that Mr. Chapman's confession of faith was an additional reason why he (Mr. Connon) should not serve on the committee. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said he did not know whether Mr. Wood had any authority for nominating Mr. Currey as a member of the committee, but he might state that Mr. Currey was a member of the Finance Committee, and that it was by him that the draft letter was seconded.

It was also intimated that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee was not in town; and the following gentlemen were appointed to act as the committee:—Mr. Wood, Captain Henry, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick, Mr. Blaney, and Mr. C. E. Chapman.

The Chairman—Now we must consider Mr. Maclean's motion that the report be printed and circulated.

Mr. Wood—Before you put that I would say it is understood that the committee will present its report to the general meeting held next week.

The Chairman—There is no resolution to that effect.

Mr. Maclean—But suppose some Justice rises at next meeting and protests against the report as a draft which he has never seen.

The Chairman said it would be necessary to have time fixed for issuing the report and time for the next meeting.

Mr. Wood—I move that the committee be desired to place its report before the adjourned meeting, for this meeting must be adjourned, I presume.

The Chairman—Not necessarily. You had better suggest a day for the next meeting.

Mr. Janardhun Succaram said he was not ashamed of having proposed the amendment which had been thrown out because the Finance Committee's draft had been withdrawn, and in the same way, although a proposal had been put forward in anticipation that he might make a similar proposition with regard to the report of the committee now appointed, he was not ashamed to own that he would make such a proposition—(hear, hear,)—just on the same ground on which he proposed that the Finance Committee's draft letter should be printed and circulated to each individual Justice before it should be finally decided upon. He would also support the proposition that had now been made, that the report of the committee now appointed should be circulated to each individual Justice, and that at least two days before the convening of the next meeting; and his reason for this was what some gentlemen who had given out their sentiments just now would perhaps not like. He was not a believer in the opinion which had been expressed, that the Bench was a farce, and ever would be a farce, and that representative government in India would ever be a farce. He thought that the Government even would not have continued the Bench of Justices if it had shared the views that some gentlemen now expressed. It could not be denied that the Bench of Justices, as at present constituted, had to a great extent proved a failure, but one could not from that, he thought, go to the broad general proposition that any sort of representative government in India would be a failure, and would always be a failure. This very Bench was capable of being moulded into a better form in which to work as a representative assembly; and the reason why this Bench did not work well was, in his opinion, that it was not a representative assembly. (Hear, hear.) If the representatives were really introduced into so much ridiculed formation of the Bench of Justices, they should then be in a better [illegible] whether any sort of representative government in India would work or not. At present there was no representation at all. Persons were appointed whom the Government thought fit. Well, perhaps some of those appointed had not the necessary leisure to devote to the affairs of the Municipality; others, though they had the leisure, were not enabled from their early education to take that interest in the affairs of the Municipality which they would otherwise like to take. Representive government in India need not be altogether a farce; and the first proposition submitted to Government in reply to its letter should not be a request to extinguish the Bench, and that representative government should be banished from the shores of India. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, and in doing so remarked that he had already expressed his own opinion as the inadvisability of printing and circulating a document of this character, and he did not think it necessary to repeat it.

Mr. Maclean explained that he had not proposed that the report should be printed and circulated as expressing an opinion of his own, but only to prevent any delay next week when the matter came before the Bench again. He thought the amendment to the effect that the report should be in the hands of the Justices two days before the meeting a very good one, and the clause might be added.

The motion was then put as follows, and unanimously agreed to,—

"That when the report of the special committee is prepared, it be printed and circulated for the consideration of all the Justices at least two days before a meeting of the Bench be held to discuss it."

[Pressure on our space compels us to hold over the remaining half of our report till to-morrow.]

NEGLIGENT RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomed Ali and Nathoo Bhagoo, gatemen in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, were charged with negligently omitting to perform their duty as servants of the Company.

Alfred Williams deposed—I am an engineman in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. On the morning of the 1st inst. at a quarter past 4 o'clock, I left Parell and went to Bellasis road to pick up the guard. I then proceeded to Santa Cruz. Seeing the danger signal set against me at the Dadur junction I whistled, and it was lowered to "no danger." I accordingly proceeded on seeing no other danger signal. The engine passed through the gates at the Dadur level crossing, and the gates were broken. There were no lights. There should have been two red lights at the gate, one in the centre and the other on the right or left. These lights indicate that I should stop. I only saw one white light, which I afterwards ascertained to be the station light. I was authorised by the rules to proceed on seeing that light. I immediately stopped on seeing that the gates were broken. The station master came out and I asked him how it was that there were no lights. The station master, the guard, the two firemen, and myself got off the engine, and asked the prisoners why there were no lights. The second prisoner said that his watch was over and that he had gone to sleep. The first said he knew that the lights were out, and that he could not light them. I said to him that if he could not have lit the lamps, he should have opened the gates. The engine was not damaged.

On examination by the Court this witness asid he saw no "all right" signal at the station. His engine was going at the rate of five miles an hour. He had driven an engine day and night by the Dadur crossing for the last six months. He at first said he could not point out the rules authorizing him to proceed on seeing a white light, but afterwards corrected himself and referred to section 10, page 60 of the Rules and Regulations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as his authority to proceed.

A number of other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said—This is a clear case of neglect of duty, and it is the second instance within one month of the gates at the Dadur level crossing being broken in this way. There is no excuse for these men; and in this, as in the former case, the conduct of the driver seems reprehensible in going up to the crossing instead of stopping when the proper signals were wanting. If this gross carelessness continues, it is not improbable that we shall soon hear of some serious accident happening to the passers along this, the high road, from Mahim to Bombay; and it is high time that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities should restrain their engine drivers from acting in this reckless manner. The prisoners are fined Rs. 50 each, or, in default of payment of fine, and no property being forthcoming to distrain, to undergo each one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the County Jail.

The witness, Alfred Williams, was charged the same day with disorderly behaviour in the Police Court, in using insulting words to the magistrate during the investigation of the above case. He pleaded ignorance of usages in a Court, but was convicted and fined ten rupees.

MANGOES.

We have all heard of "mango showers," which may be called the Indian spring showers. When these love tokens of Dame Nature fall early in the year, and when the mango trees are in blossom, it is remarkable that the crop is usually a large one. When, however, the spring showers are late in the year, and fall at a time when the blossom has changed into fruit, they are generally accompanied by thunderstorms of unusual violence, owing to the prolonged heat, and by miniature typhoons, which in one day will leave a promising mango garden a wreck, and its trees nued of their golden plums. One of these storms is aggravating beyond expression to the owner of a fine garden of grafted mangoes; but for the last few years, owners are becoming reconciled to the misfortune, and this year, in many parts of India, they have given up all ideas of a good crop, mango trees, to the surprise of every one, having blossomed in January, or a month earlier than is usual in many localities.

The finest mangoes in the world are no doubt those of the Mauritius. Not only is the climate of that island peculiarly adapted to the mango tree, but such care and attention has been paid to its cultivation and grafting, that it is said some planters expect every season to exhibit mangoes without stones. Certainly, the Mauritians produce delicious mangoes in which the stone is not one-half the size in the Indian fruit, and they have mangoes of great variety of flavour. Thus they have "strawberry mangoes," "raspberry mangoes," "peach mangoes," "apricot mangoes," etc., etc., which require no great effort of the imagination to convince one that the Mauritian mangoes have been actually flavoured with the English fruits we have mentioned. In fact, they are delicious beyond comparison, as every one will admit who has paid Mauritius a visit in the mango season. The Bombay mangoes rank next to those of the Mauritius. Some of the Bombay fruit is very fine, but the best kinds are not easily purchased as they are the produce of private gardens, and they are given away as presents by the owners. The common bazaar mango of Bombay is, however, a superior fruit, and we believe it to be a fact, that mangoes only arrive at full perfection when planted within the influence of sea breezes and saline moisture. The mangoes along the coast are much superior to those inland, thus the mangoes of Central India and the Deccan are far inferior to those of Bombay, Goa, Madras, etc., etc. Like the cocoanut tree, the mango tree only flourishes to rare perfection when planted within sight of the ocean.

European and native gardeners have many recipes and nostrums for making the mango tree bear fruitfully and well. Thus, some recommend the tree to be pruned in the cold weather, and the ground to be kept constantly stirred up round the roots. Others recommend dead dogs and cats and other carrion to be interred, *ad nauseum*, at the root of each tree. Some pin their faith of a luxuriant crop to bone dust, others to ordinary manure; but we believe there is nothing so good for the purpose as blood from the slaughter house. The productive effects of blood upon fruit trees is very remarkable, and we will relate a curious instance of its miraculous effect of which we were an eye-witness. A gentleman in England was much disappointed with the vines in his conservatory. They were well selected healthy plants, and well manured with ordinary manure, but, somehow or other, their crops of fruit were poor and scanty. The owner tried many nostrums without results until he was advised to try blood from the slaughter house. He did so, putting large quantities of gore to the roots, and with the most astonishing success. The crops of grapes were next season increased fourfold, and were of the finest quality. The experiment has succeeded with all kinds of fruit trees, and we would recommend those who are the fortunate possessors of choice graft mangoes to try it without delay. The blood, however, should not be placed at the roots, or the ground disturbed, while there is any blossom or fruit upon the tree.

As people have different modes of growing mangoes, so they have different methods of eating them. Captain Marryatt in his novel of "Newton Forster," has a picture of an old Indian colonel at Madras eating mangoes. The colonel has a huge basket of the fruit beside him, and he enjoys them over a tub of water—a very good way indeed. Tubs for this purpose, however, have gone out of fashion and many people make the best of their bathing tub and their bathroom for a mango banquet. Certainly, if a man has a prodigious appetite for the fruit, he cannot do better than gratify it in some place where others cannot see him gormandising, for it is an unpleasant sight to observe the face and hands smudged and dripping with yellow juice which stains everything it touches. Whatever may be the best method of eating mangoes, however, the worst is certainly the correct mode of discussing them at desert with a knife and spoon. The night is not a time for mangoes, and they should not be touched with any metal, not even silver. Mangoes should be eaten before breakfast, or in the middle of the day, and they should be carefully kept perfectly dry in an ice box until wanted. Some people throw their mangoes into cold water to cool them, but it is a great mistake, and such people should be condemned to wild mangoes for the term of their Indian existence, for treating the noble fruit so shamefully. An excellent mode of eating mangoes is to take a large soda water tumbler and dust its bottom with powdered ice. Throw in some fruit and dust it with ice, so on ice and mango alternately until the tumbler is full. Stir gently with a spoon, and it is unnecessary to [illegible] reader what to do next. We have known people to consider champagne an improvement to this mixture, but for ourselves we prefer it in its delicious simplicity.

The ungrafted wild mango tree, is a puzzling product of creation. Its fruit is sometimes excellent, though commonly too highly scented with turpentine to please any taste but a native's. In dense jungles, it is not uncommon to find wild mangoes as pleasant as if they were the produce of a grafted tree, and we never could account for this fact, as the situation of the trees precluded all ideas of the trees having been grafted at some former time. The mangoes also produced by those mango "topes" in which travellers love to pitch their tents, very often are not to be despised, although, apparently, they have never been grafted or taken any care of whatever. We shall be glad if some one can account for the circumstance.

All pleasures have their drawbacks, and the possession of a choice mango garden is no exception to the general rule. The owner, indeed, of such a garden leads what is vulgarly called "a dog's life of it" during the season. Presuming, that he is a connoiseur in mangoes, and, that he desires to leave his golden treasures on the parent stems as long as possible, he must make up his mind to contend with many enemies ever on the alert to rob him without pity. First, there are the human thieves, the principal of whom are his own gardeners and "those dreadful boys." The former, frequently get up an imaginary storm in the night, and walk off with the "wind falls" in the morning, the latter prowl round the compound, and waiting for a favourable opportunity, will conceal themselves in the mango trees and throw the fruits to their fellows. Then honest passers by, think nothing of plucking mangoes within, or somewhat without their reach, mango stealing being, apparently, considered by natives as venial an offence as poaching is by English peasants of a certain class at home. But the human thief, bad as he is, is not so expert or mischievous as the thieves of the lower creation. Squirrels and crows, birds, and ants, are the mango gardners' bitter enemies; and there is positively no circumventing these petty pilferers. In vian, we have tied baskets round each mango, the squirrels will bite the strings in two, and the crows will poke their foul beaks through the basket work, the ants will make an entrance to the forbidden fruit and the owner is in despair. Let him try to shoot the robbers. Each shot fired injures a tree, and perhaps if instead of bringing down a crow, or a squirrel, the marksman will bring down to his disgust a branch of his finest fruit. No wonder then, that many owners of mango gardens, fearful of the trouble and annoyance of their possessions, sell, at the commencement of the season, the fruit to a native of a speculating mind. This practice is very common among gentlemen who have mango trees in their rented compounds, but it has its disadvantages. The owner is, usually, most emphatically "done," obtaining twenty rupees for what is worth fifty, and so on; and the fruit is plucked too soon by the greedy lessee, and, consequently, never obtains perfection. We have said, that the European usually gets the worst of these bargains, but in common justice to the native we must say that there are instances in which "the sell" is on the other side. For instance, not long ago at Bangalore, we heard of a native paying three hundred rupees for the produce of a garden, a month before the fruit was fit for gathering. It was an excellent bargain in Hindoo estimation, for the fruit was worth five hundred rupees. He chuckled, but he laughed without his host. One night a storm ravaged the cantonment, and in the morning there was not fifty rupees worth of mangoes on the trees. How many of these the crows and squirrels discussed, we need not enquire. It will thus be seen that there is no little difficulty in producing the best fruit, though wealthy natives possessed of gardens with high walls all round, have great advantages over European growers as regards shelter and immunity from thieves.—*Madras Times.*

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

The approaching completion of the Suez Canal is directing attention once more to the Darien Ship Canal project. A treaty has, according to the *New York Herald*, been made by General Cushing with the Government of Colombia conceding to the United States the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, one-half for its own benefit, and the other for that of the party undertaking the construction of the work. The Colombian Government is to receive ten per cent. of the net income for the first ten years, and after the canal is paid for twenty-five per cent. of the net profits. The treaty is to be ratified by the United States within ten months; the surveys to be made within two years after the ratification; the canal to be begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for one hundred years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress can fix the rate of toll; the navigation to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost 100,000,000 dollars. A company was not long ago organised in New York under a charter of that State, with Peter Cooper as president. It is said, on distinguished authority, that this company has the capital and is ready to commence the work. Congress, however, is at liberty to give the preference to this or to any other private company or the United States can itself undertake the construction of the canal

THE COURTS-MARTIAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Commissioners who were appointed on the 31st March, 1868, to inquire into the constitution and practice of courts-martial in the army, issued their first report on March 12, the day the mail left. It is signed by the Right Hon. Colonel Wilson Patten, M. P. (chairman), the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Eversley, the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Peel, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M. P., the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M. P., the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M. P., Lieutenant-General Scarlett, Lieutenant-General H. Eyre, Major-General A. H. Horsford, Captain the Hon. J. C. Vivian, Colonel S. Netterville Lowder, Deputy-Adjutant-General Royal Marines; and Mr. S. Whitbread. The Commissioners report:—

"The abolition of flogging in the army by a recent Act of the Legislature renders it all the more important that the remaining punishments in use in the service should at this time receive careful attention. Passing over the consideration of the punishment of death, one happily of extremely rare occurrence in your Majesty's service, the punishment next in order of severity is that of penal servitude. The arrangements for carrying out a sentence of penal servitude are under the superintendence of a board of directors specially appointed for that purpose, and the only suggestion we have to make in connection with it is, that as the shortest period of penal servitude to which a man can be sentenced is now five years, recourse should be had to this punishment for those serious crimes only which also involve dismissal from the army. We are of opinion that it cannot in any case be desirable to retain in your Majesty's service a man who has undergone such a term of penal servitude. Next in order of severity comes imprisonment, either in military or civil prisons, for terms varying in extent but not exceeding two years, and as this is the most severe punishment which can be inflicted upon soldiers who are to be retained in the service, we have felt it right to examine into the arrangements which exist for carrying it into effect. In order to institute an exact comparison between the systems of imprisonment as carried out in the military and civil prisons respectively, we inspected first a well conducted civil prison, and afterwards we visited some of the military prisons. We are strongly of opinion that imprisonment as carried out in the military prisons is not nearly so severe as in the civil prisons, whilst in some of the former it is much more injurious in its moral effects upon many who are not hardened offenders. One of the causes of this difference is to be found in the structural arrangements of the two classes of prisons. In the civil prisons the system is one of strict separation of prisoners; in some of the military prisons, on the contrary, the prisoners are associated. In the civil prison which we inspected a separate cell is provided for every prisoner, in which he works, has his meals, and sleeps, and when he leaves this cell for exercise in the open air it is so arranged that he cannot hold communication with his fellow prisoners. Moreover, as required by the Prison Discipline Act of 1865, a daily task of real hard labour is enforced upon every able-bodied prisoner who is sentenced to that punishment. In the Fort Clarence military prison there are only 21 cells, whilst the complement of prisoners is 106; most of the prisoners sleep in dormitories, each containing several beds, no warder is in the rooms, and it is impossible therefore to place any effectual check upon communication between the prisoners at night. The only form of hard labour in use is the "shot drill," at which the prisoners work in association for two periods of 1½ hour daily; it is to be observed that this form of punishment is entirely unremunerative, it does not admit of being graduated according to a prisoner's strength, and many of the prisoners are altogether exempted from it. The remaining punishment is principally a light form of oakum picking, carried on also in association. The prisoners also have their meals in association, where again it is hardly possible to prevent communication between them. It needs no argument to show how injurious to many prisoners must be this system of association, nor how much it detracts from the severity of the punishment. The advantages attending the strict separation of prisoners are well ascertained, and universally admitted, and after long experience and careful inquiry the system has been applied by the Legislature to all the civil prisons in England. We came without hesitation to the conclusion that the severity of the punishment in military prisons is not to be compared with that in the civil gaol which we inspected.

"Many of these remarks apply with equal force to the prison at Aldershot, which as a prison structure is even worse than Fort Clarence, and although in the military prison in Southwark, formerly known as the Queen's Bench prison, there is a separate cell for each prisoner, the only form of hard labour in use is the shot drill, from which a large proportion of the prisoners are exempt, and there are no means of enforcing a task of hard labour in the cell. Moreover the cells appear to be so constructed as to afford the maximum of inconvenience as regards effective superintendence and the minimum of punishment. In making these remarks we feel it our duty to say that we do not impute the slightest blame to the officers of these military prisons. They seemed to us to be doing their best with the means at their disposal and under the regulations laid down for their guidance. We have not had an opportunity of inspecting other military prisons, but we beg to call attention to the official reports of the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, in which also a confirmation will be found of nearly all that we have said of these prisons. We consider that this condition of the military prisons calls for a prompt and decided change. We recommend that a central military prison should be established sufficiently large to contain the prisoners from all districts within a convenient distance, that this prison should be constructed for, and worked upon the separate system as established by law for the civil prisons, and that the regulations as to "hard labour" laid down in the Prison Discipline Act, [illegible] be obtained will amply justify the expenditure on this head, and we may observe that some considerable saving could be effected in the reduction of the staff of prison officers. We are also of opinion that it would be advantageous that the military prisons should be placed directly under the superintendence of the board of directors of Government prisons. The chairman of this board is at present the Inspector-General of Military Prisons. Such a course would secure uniformity of discipline and treatment in all military prisons, and would bring to bear upon their management the wide experience of those whose whole time is given up to the administration of prison affairs. But as a considerable time would necessarily elapse before such a central prison could be established, and in order to provide a remedy where it is most urgently required, we recommend that those military prisons where there is not separate cell accommodation for the prisoners should be closed so soon as the Government can enter into contracts with the authorities of any well regulated civil prisons for the reception of the requisite number of military prisoners, due regard being had to the situation of such civil prison. In the remaining military prisons we recommend that the regulations as to separation and hard labour contained in the Prison Discipline Act, 1865, should as far as practicable be applied. When our recommendation shall be completely carried out, it will follow that the term "solitary confinement" need no longer form part of any sentence, as every prisoner will be kept in strict separation, which is practically the only form of solitary confinement known in the prisons of this country, except for prison offences. We think that confinement in dark cells should be kept as a punishment for offences committed in prison. Instead of sending a military escort to convey the soldier to prison, a warder should be sent to convey him, in plain clothes. We would also suggest that as a rule hard labour should form a part of the sentence of every soldier sent to a military prison. If the prisoner is not physically fit to undergo hard labour it can hardly be desirable to retain him in the army and whenever recourse is had to the punishment of imprisonment it should be made as severe and deterrent as a due regard for the health of the prisoner and the laws of humanity will permit.

"All punishments hitherto in force for repressing drunkenness have proved ineffectual for their object. We do not assert that drunkenness is on the increase in the army, but it still forms a lamentable and disgraceful blot in the military character, and is connected with a vast majority of crimes subjected to trial by court-martial. If this crime could be eradicated or even materially checked, it cannot be doubted that the benefit would be felt not only in the improved discipline and efficiency of the army, but in the increased vigour, the comfort, and happiness of the troops. We have made the punishment for drunkenness one of the main objects of our inquiry. We have taken the evidence of men of all ranks, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and we believe that the opinion is almost unanimous, first as to the inefficacy of the present system for the repression of this crime; and, secondly, as to the nature of the punishment which should be substituted, at least by way of experiment, for that now in force. We agree with the committee appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that these constant trials and frequent imprisonments have not only been ineffectual for repressing drunkenness, but that they tend to demoralise the men who are subjected to them, have a natural tendency to diminish that dread of prison which is so essential to the maintenance of discipline, while a large percentage of the services of the army is hereby lost, and increased duty upon well behaved men; and we concur in the alteration of Articles 76, 77, and 78, as set forth in that report. It will be observed that a punishment by fine has been added by these amended articles, and that the trial for habitual drunkenness for the fourth time is retained only until it is ascertained whether the amended system is working satisfactorily. That committee consider it essential to the success of any system of fines that the sums derived from them should be formed into a separate fund, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War should be applied towards increasing the amount voted for rewards to well conducted men, or to other objects for the general improvement of the soldiers' condition. We concur with the committee in this view, and we believe that such an application of fines would tend very materially to secure the general concurrence of the army in the alteration. We may add, in support of this view, that it is simply the enforcement in the army of a provision of the civil law under which every one of your Majesty's subjects is already liable to be fined for the offence of drunkenness.

"It is generally understood that under the provisions of the present Mutiny Act, and the usages of the army, no non-commissioned officer can be subjected to any punishment by court-martial without being reduced to the ranks, and this view has almost invariably been acted upon. The object of such a practice has been to maintain that respect on the part of the soldier for the non-commissioned officer which is so essential for the maintenance of discipline, and which would be materially decreased by a knowledge that the non-commissioned officer had himself been subjected to punishment for crime. There is no doubt that the reduction of a non-commissioned to the ranks involves a much greater amount of punishment than can be inflicted for equal crimes on any other rank. It includes the loss of some of his advantages derived from previous good conduct, and renders it impossible for him to gain his gratuity and medal on discharge. We may add that in the regulations of foreign armies, and especially in that of Prussia where more than ordinary importance is attached to the character and influence of non-commissioned officers, there is a scale of punishment which applies to them. It will be seen by the evidence that non-commissioned officers consider this a serious grievance, and several officers of great experience are of opinion that the rule may be to a certain degree relaxed without prejudice to the service. Without at all under estimating the very great importance of maintaining the high character at present enjoyed by the non-commissioned officers of your Majestys' forces, and the danger of diminishing the influence which that character gives them, we believe that some alteration in the application of the present regulations may be adopted with advantage, and we recommend that in cases where a non-commissioned officer has been reduced to the ranks, and subsequently restored, he should be enabled to regain any former distinction he possessed by good service, the length of which should be determined by regulation. We cannot conclude our report on military punishments without expressing our opinion that greater facility should be given for the discharge of soldiers who, from repeated convictions, afford grounds for believing that they are beyond the power of reformation. The evidence given before us is conclusive that the continuance of such men in your Majestys' service tends to demoralize the young soldier, and is otherwise seriously prejudicial to it. Their discharged should be invariably preceded by severe punishment, and care taken that they have not the means of re-entering the service."

THE TRADE DISCOUNT OF ARMY AGENTS.

A case of considerable public interest, Turnbull *vs.* Garden, was heard in Vice-Chancellor James's Court on March 11. The plaintiff, the widow of an officer in the Bombay Artillery, in 1865 ordered Mr. Garden, army contractor and East India agent, to provide an outfit for her son on his appointment to a cornetcy in the 21st Hussars, and expressed a hope that he would do everything as reasonably as possible. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, so far from complying with this expression of her wishes, had supplied her son's outfit at a cost of £699 17s. 3d., at least double the usual and necessary price, containing articles wholly unnecessary, and for which the defendant had not paid the full amount charged to the plaintiff, but had obtained heavy discounts from the tradesmen, who were paid by him not in cash, but in bills at three months. The plaintiff complained of the excessive charges, and the defendant took proceedings against her in the Lord Mayor's Court, whereupon Mrs. Turnbull filed a bill for an account of all dealings and payments between herself and the defendant, for the purpose of "moderating" the bills for the outfit, and getting the discounts received by the defendant disallowed. The defendant, in his answer, insisted upon his right as an army agent to receive the usual trade discount, as he was himself responsible to the tradsmen for the amount, and had paid them by what was equivalent to a cash payment; and, moreover, had received no other remuneration for his duties as agent of the plaintiff. Evidence, which, however, was conflicting, was adduced to show the custom of the trade in reference to the allowance of discounts to army agents, and one witness in his cross-examination admitted that he had sent in two invoices, one for the amount charged in the first instance and actually received by him, the other for the larger sum charged to plaintiff by defendant. The Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that the sooner the custom of the trade which was alleged on behalf of the defendant was put an end to the better it would be for everybody concerned. The plaintiff was fully entitled to the account as prayed by her bill, and in taking such account all discounts must be charged against the defendant, with a reference to ascertain how much ought to be disallowed him. As the plaintiff had been driven into that court by the proceedings taken in the Lord Mayor's Court, she was entitled to the costs of the suit up to the hearing.

HOMBURG IN WINTER.

Homburg, March 5.

For a study of civilized human nature under circumstances calculated to exhibit most of its weaknesses in the most interesting manner one can hardly go to a more suitable place than Homburg-ès-Monts in winter. There, in this season, the with-luggage-provided and solvent-looking visitor will be cordially received at any of the numerous hotels, and may occupy their very best apartments at a quarter of the price he would have to pay in the summer and autumn. The "administration" of the great gambling palace which commands the whole town will, on application at the "Pliozei Bureau" furnish him with a blue card inscribed with his name, giving him free access throughout the winter to the "Salons des Etrangers"—in other words, to the rooms in which the games of trente-et-quarante and roulette are carried on from eleven o'clock in the morning until eleven at night. In only one of these rooms—gorgeously over-decorated in carton-pierre, elaborately gilt and painted, relieved with tall mirrors and enriched with Italian frescoes on the ceilings—is gambling carried on during the winter. This is called the Salon Japonais; at one end of it is the trente-et-quarante table, and at the other the roulette. Morning, noon, and night these fascinating "boards of green cloth" are surrounded, three deep, by a crowd of people—widely different from the summer guests—whose counterpart can be found, I think, in no other place in Europe. There are no brilliant toilettes, no pretty women, as there are at Monaco at this season. These people have all come here to gamble, or to prey upon the gamblers; and there is an expression of solemn calculation on all their faces, young and old, masculine and feminine (especially [illegible] to observe. There is, the inevitable British element, represented about as creditably as it usually is in those continental nooks and corners where adventurers most do congregate. The Irish widow lady of uncertain age and very much more uncertain antecedents, the neat little Englishman with the fair beard and (they say, but I know nothing about that) unfair "systems;" the highly cosmeticised old lady and her haggard daughter, who play nearly from the opening till the closing of the rooms; the slatternly dowdy English women, who infallibly turn up everywhere abroad, looking as if they had just come from some long journey in their tumbled travelling clothes, and were going off again directly; [illegible] regularly in [illegible] six months; [illegible] residents who [illegible] their souls, [illegible] florins:—these [illegible] are all flourishing [illegible] hundred and [illegible] Frenchwomen [illegible] common-looking [illegible] winnings of [illegible] persistency; [illegible] systems, who [illegible] by the hour [illegible] for you on [illegible] all are at [illegible] winter season [illegible] up and down [illegible] the chefs de partie [illegible] times you see the [illegible] who apes the [illegible] very German [illegible] rities of the administration [illegible] his customers [illegible] don't pay him [illegible] alacrity and [illegible] gests a most [illegible] civil authorities [illegible] flyblown specimen [illegible] but still "a [illegible] retreat not long ago [illegible] the gambling [illegible] Kursaal reading-rooms [illegible] German, and [illegible] large concert [illegible] every day really [illegible] of forty musicians [illegible] billiard-tables [illegible] restaurateur, [illegible] execrable German [illegible] have as good [illegible] a superbly decorated [illegible] menade nearly [illegible] tificially watered [illegible] roof, and with [illegible] accessible to [illegible] card before [illegible] grounds, mineral [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] in order, are [illegible] a card. The [illegible] are in winter [illegible] not including [illegible] ble employés [illegible] somely paid. [illegible] a company, [illegible] twenty per cent. [illegible] "concession," [illegible] is compelled to [illegible] public utility [illegible] enormous profits [illegible] out. Men and [illegible] are for ever [illegible] coffers of the [illegible] more they play [illegible] if they win, [illegible] more, and go [illegible] money has gone [illegible] coin into which [illegible] thing that may [illegible] the rest went [illegible] an interview [illegible] rally provide [illegible] their homes [illegible] ably distant [illegible] highly moral [illegible] and protected [illegible] lease of life for four years longer.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Breach of Promise Case.—Heavy Damages.—At the Limerick Assizes on March 10 an action for breach of promise of marriage was tried, the plaintiff being Miss Kate [illegible], daughter of [illegible] of the county, [illegible] a gentleman [illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] siderable period, [illegible] been married [illegible] recluse and [illegible] ment, alleging ill-health. [illegible] mages and 6d. costs.

Soldiers' Wives.—We are very glad to learn that the officers [illegible] with the concurrence [illegible] plate adopting [illegible] families of [illegible] 35,000 men. [illegible] married without leave [illegible] have been [illegible] some means [illegible] tunate class [illegible] a nursery, or [illegible] enable their [illegible] to provide for [illegible] *The Lancet.*

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.

We conclude, from yesterday's *Gazette*, the report of the discussion on the abovenamed Bill which took place in the House of Lords on the 11th March.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I should be sorry not to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the ability and interest of the speech made by the noble duke upon this measure. I believe the step taken by the noble duke in extending the power of the Governor-General in matters of legislation is eminently a step in the right direction, and that the experience of English statesmen will lead them to extend that power still further. I believe no greater mistake has been made of recent years in regard to Indian matters than that of thinking we could produce a copy of the English Constitution in India. If you wish to govern Asiatics in a manner conformable to their opinions and interests, you must govern them Asiatically; and the cumbrous system which we, in obedience to our instincts, have adopted for guarding the interests of all in the progress of legislation is utterly unsuited to their feelings, and only tends to hinder the progress of government. No reproach has been addressed to us more often than that we have attempted to govern India by refined but cumbrous and tardy methods, which the natives would gladly exchange for more rapid, though, perhaps, ruder justice. Therefore I am glad to see that the noble duke is tending towards a more despotic ideal of management, and I trust that, when we get free from some superstitions of public opinion which have hampered us during the last generation or two, we shall extend the despotic idea a little further, and shall confine our attempts to imitate European institutions to those places where the European population is in the majority. In this measure the noble duke has attempted what I believe, is the most satisfactory solution of a very difficult question, and is infinitely better than the system of appointment by competition. The evil of that is twofold—if it fails, as it hitherto has done, and the natives do not take advantage of your competitive system, then they blame you for having excited their hopes, and, as they think, acted with duplicity; if it succeed you give them vested rights in the offices which they come to hold, and that in time of trouble may expose you to dangers on which I should hardly venture here to enlarge, but which must spontaneously suggest themselves. Therefore it is far better that natives should be appointed on the exclusive responsibility of the Governor-General, and I do hope the noble duke will not consider it necessary to fetter the discretion of the Governor-General too much in that respect, or to do any thing that shall cause him to hesitate in the trial of the new system. Whatever is done must, of course, be done slowly and tentatively. There are two dangers to avoid—if you are too careless you may appoint men educted and competent, but in their hearts not loyal to your rule; and, on the other hand, while you may obtain natives loyal to your rule, the differences of race, which we can hardly appreciate here, but which exercise so strong an influence in India, may arouse jealousies between civil servants which may render it impossible for natives and whites to work harmoniously in the same office. One of the most serious dangers you have to guard against is the possibility of jealousy arising from the introduction of natives into the service. There is one point in the speech of the noble duke against which I wish to enter my protest. He seemed to think that the only way in which we could fulfil our pledge was by admitting them to the direct service of the Crown. My belief is that the true way to admit the natives of India to a just share in the Indian Government is to maintain the native Sovereignties which we protect, because in the management of these Sovereignties the natives participate according to their own ideas of government, in the way they best understand, and which is therefore best calculated to promote the equality and efficiency which we have in view. One of the main arguments against annexation, and in favour of the policy of maintaining those native States which still remain, is that by so doing you are able to gratify the ambition of those natives of India who feel themselves fit for political offices, and that you are thus able to repudiate the reproach that you are barring out the fields of patronage by the barriers of caste or race. I believe that such a policy would be suicidal, and by abstaining from interference with the native Princes who still remain you will be saved from the reproach. (Hear, hear.) The only other point connected with the policy of this Bill was a point, if I may use the expression, relating to matters not in the Bill. (A laugh.) There is no doubt that the question of the Governorship of Bengal is a very knotty one, and I think that the noble duke has adopted the right course. The truth is that you cannot leave the Lieutenant-Governor where he is. He is either too big or not big enough. The original idea with which it was suggested that the Governorship of Bengal should be erected was to avoid the necessity of putting an English statesman in that position, and thus to avoid the occurrence of an evil which was strongly experienced at the time of the Orissa famine. But the objection was well-founded that you could not have a Lieutenant-Governor independent of the Governor-General without introducing an amount of disagreement which had in former times been so fatal to Bengal. If ever the question of a Governor of Bengal is to be taken up, it must be when you have solved the difficulty about what is to be the capital of India, and when you have determined not to throw away the lives of the ablest of your servants in India by placing them in the most unhealthy station to be found in that country. When you have attained to that stage of administrative wisdom, then will be the time for attempting a settlement of this question. In the meantime, [illegible] the Government is the right [illegible] which was referred [illegible] the former President of the Board of [illegible] composition of the Council in England, [illegible] noble duke would address [illegible] of gentlemen [illegible] gentlemen are well-known [illegible] of their conduct in the service of [illegible] There is no doubt that you [illegible] of men when India [illegible] rather than what India was, and to do this you must introduce a new system of election into the Council. This you can [illegible] retirement, or by fixing an age be- [illegible] a member should be ineligible to sit in the Council. In one way or another you must provide for a more rapid secession. I cannot, however, agree in thinking that the Council ought to be entirely composed of gentlemen who have recently come from India. I would impress upon the noble duke the necessity of representing the commercial element in the Indian Council. It is perfectly impossible that the proper importance can attach to the measures adopted unless the commercial and mercantile interests are represented, and able to discuss those measures. There is another point to which I will refer. I should like to see a clause inserted in the Bill providing that whenever the Secretary of State should be of opinion that any measure proposed before him was necessary for securing the welfare, safety, and tranquillity of India, he might on his own authority adopt and carry it into execution, only in such case that he should also notify the fact to the two Houses of Parliament. I believe that the tutelage in which the Governor-General is held by his Council is injurious to the good government of India. It is perfectly true, in reference to such matters as railway guarantees and other commercial affairs of that kind, the veto of the Council is occasionally a protection, but with that solitary exception I believe that the principle upon which Lord Palmerston acted in 1858 was a sound one—that the responsibility should lie in the Minister of the Crown, and in the Minister of the Crown alone. (Hear, hear.) And it must be remembered that this curious machinery of the Council, so strangely selected and endowed with such anomalous powers, was not adopted because it was believed to be the best plan that could be devised, but as a compromise to get rid of the opposition of the old East India Company. (Hear, hear.) They have had ten years of their compromise, and the time has at length come to reconsider it. (A laugh.) I think we may fairly ask whether the ordinary rules of our Constitution ought not to be put in practice, and whether we ought not to place in the Secretary of State alone that responsibility which is borne by every other Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) I hope, at all events, that the noble duke will not allow the Session to pass away without clearing up the mystery which enabled the Council, under cover of a privilege of vetoing money questions, to interfere with every other measure on the plea that it involved money considerations, and which, in fact, made them an incubus upon the Ministry. It is not enough to say that they will not exercise the veto except upon extraordinary occasions. The very fact that they can exercise it imposes a check upon the action of the Secretary of State to which he ought not to be subjected, and the power of veto ought to be confined to money measures alone. I think that the time has now arrived when legislation on this subject may safely be attempted, and I feel convinced that Parliament will support the noble duke in any endeavour which he may make. I entirely assent to the changes which the noble duke proposes, and I think they indicate the policy in which the statesmen who succeed him will have to go further than he has gone, and that the removal of so many of the old prejudices on this question is full of happy omen for the future good government of India. (Cheers.)

Lord Houghton—I very deeply regret, my lords, the embarrassments that seem to have attended the new Government of India ever since its construction. It would be impossible for any man who considers the question as it came before Parliment some years ago, in the different relations both as regarded the Government of England and the Government of India, and the Government of India and the natives of that country, not to feel that we were entering upon so difficult and dangerous a problem that we required to be guided by almost superhuman wisdom and superhuman knowledge. We are here in this position—that it is impossible for any man, even for my noble friend opposite, to speak upon this question without falling into a series of contradictions. My noble friend evidently desires that there should be no limitation placed upon the power of the English Secretary of State for India, because he says it is advisable that he should act with the same independence that other Ministers do. From that we are to understand that the Secretary of State residing in this country—a gentleman who probably knows no more about India than any one of us can learn by our own political steady and our own political thought—should be invested with what may be called the supreme power of the Government of India. At the same time my noble friend says he desires to see India governed from India, and not from England. Every measure which tends to separate the Government of India from England, and to enable the Government of India to be carried on by those who alone can understand the subject, will meet with my cordial assent. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but think that the Secretary of State for India ought to have some chance of obtaining that local information which he can have only from persons who have been in direct communication with the natives of India. But the question now before your lordships is complicated to such a degree that I do not feel competent to solve it. When the noble duke intimates that he intends to introduce into the government of India the natives of India to an extent that has not hitherto been adopted, I would remark that if he means to do so he must set about it in some other way than that which would destroy whatever good has come from the present system of competition. I confess, at the same time, that I never could see the advantage to the public service of giving appointments in India to young men merely because they had undergone a severe intellectual test, while they might not have any moral capabilities at all. I do not believe that the present Governors of India possess any great superiority over those who filled the same positions in former times. No doubt, in former times, young men were put forward and selected for appointments in India because it was believed that they had qualifications which would fit them for the public service in that country; and, therefore, I very much doubt that your modern competitive examination gives you anything like so good a knowledge of the staple qualifications of the men you send to India as you had in old times. But the question is, can we exclude natives altogether? I believe it is not possible to do so. We might wish to govern India entirely by Englishmen; but education is spreading there, and we cannot in India act in contradiction to that policy of extending self-government on which we are acting in all our other possessions. (Hear.) I only hope the noble duke feels the magnitude of the change which he calls on us to bring about. He is now about to have carried out for the first time the principle stated in that magnificent, but hitherto futile, declaration in which it was stated that the government of India would be conducted without reference to differences of race. I hope my noble friend will be able to adapt that principle to the exigencies of the Government in India, and that he may be able to bring about a large admission of natives; but how to do this under present circumstances is to me an enigma. That something must be done is certain; but I would ask your lordships to remember the difficulties of the case. They cannot be exaggerated. It is only a few years ago that this happened;—so simple a post as that of surgeon to one of our regiments having been put up to competition, it was assigned to a native; but my noble friend Lord Halifax, who was then Minister for India, felt himself unable to make the appointment. It was apprehended that the appointment of a native would provoke such a spirit of mutiny in the regiment that my noble friend thought it would be better even to do an injustice to the individual than to run the risk of the consequences which might follow from his appointment. There is another point which I would ask the noble duke to explain a little more fully. Are there certain appointments to be given without competition, but on the arbitrary judgment of the Governor-General, and are these other appointments which will be competed for in England? Some of the difficulties in this matter the noble duke will doubtless be able to explain away, but I fear there are others which, with all his power, he will be forced to leave behind. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Hardinge quite concurred in the provisions of the Bill. Any legislation which tended to strengthen the hands of the Governor-General of India was, in his opinion, legislation in the right direction. As regarded the last clause, admitting natives to the covenanted service, he could not but remark that he did not think the competitive system, which had been now for some time on its trial, would produce more able servants than the patronage system did. He, therefore, thought it better to have the appointments made in the way provided by this Bill than to have them made by competition to take place at Calcutta or in London. He did not know whether the noble duke was aware that, out of an uncovenanted service of 2,000 officials, only 15 natives held appointments of a salary of £1,000 a year; and in the other appointments there were six Europeans to one native. From those facts it appeared to him that either the Government of India had no disposition to encourage the employment of natives, or there was the greatest difficulty in finding natives capable of filling appointments. When he was in India he knew natives who filled the office of deputy-magistrate. If the system of competition were introduced in India they would have clever Bengalese from the college at Calcutta who would distance all competitors. Now, a Bengalee might do very well for a deputy-magistrate; but his habits disqualified him for the higher offices of the Civil Service. If the seniority principle were adopted natives would rise *pari passu* with Europeans, and the Governor-General knowing that a European would be the better man for, say, such an office as that of Zillah Judge, a difficulty would arise. Every one must see that in the present state of public opinion it would be impossible to keep natives out of the Civil Service. We must admit them, and he thought the plan of admitting them embodied in this Bill was better than that which had been proposed elsewhere—namely, to admit them by competitive examination. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Somerset rose to make a suggestion. This was the first time the Secretary for India had a seat in their lordships' House. He therefore asked his noble friend (the Duke of Argyll) whether he would, in the course of the Session, favour the House with a statement regarding the finances of India. It was said that the Indian Budgets brought forward in the other House were works of imagination rather than financial accounts. (A laugh.) As no money was voted when the Indian Budget was brought forward, it appeared to him that there could be no objection to the course he proposed.

The Duke of Argyll, in reply to his noble friend (Lord Lyveden), had to say that the money given to the Ameer of Cabul was simply a present. No conditions whatever had been made with the Ameer. The Ameer asked the Government for assistance, in consequence of his having lost much of his revenue in the war, and the money was given to him as a present. The Government in India and the Government at home were free to take in the future whatever course might be best for our own interests and those of Cabul. He wished to direct the attention of the noble lord to the wording of the provisions of the Act of 1833. He was not defending that clause because he thought that the abstract declaration of principles in Acts of Parliament were extremely inconvenient and, for the most part, impolitic, as leading to expectations which never could be wholly fulfilled, and which were always liable to be quoted against this country with amplifications which were never intended by Parliament. It was on this account that he was opposed to the promises being made which were contained in the Queen's Proclamation at the time that the Crowned assumed the nominal government of India. He thought that proclamation contained abstract declarations of principle which had been found exceedingly inconvenient, which had been frequently quoted against [illegible] in regard to cases to which they were never intended [illegible] Nevertheless, he was of opinion that the declaration contained in the Act of 1833 ought to be adhered to as far as possible. As the law stood, no office or place under the Company now represented by the Crown, could be shut to natives of India merely because they were natives. Of course, there were many offices of which it might be said that they could not be filled by natives, such as great administrative offices. He entirely assented to the general principle laid down by the Marquis of Salisbury—namely, that it was not only our duty to ourselves, but to India also, to maintain our dominion in that country, and to take no steps that endangered the dominion except such as must lead, in the long run, to the complete education of the people. In the meantime, however, we were not bound to employ natives who were not loyal to ourselves. As regards the powers of the Council, he could assure his noble friend that the attention he had been able to pay to that subject showed him that his noble friend laboured under an erroneous impression concerning it. The Secretary of State was absolutely supreme on financial matters. He had the whole control of the secret committee and, besides that, in all matters of policy, including even taxation, it was perfectly competent for him to overrule the opinions of his Council. That he believed to be the interpretation of the law, and he was not aware of any case in which the Council had set up its authority in opposition to the will of the Secretary of State. Even in the great Mysore case, which involved the sacrifice of a large amount of revenue, no suggestion had ever been made that the Secretary of State was incompetent to deal with it upon his sole authority. With regard to the question of the noble lord who had just sat down as to whether the clause he had referred to was to be a dead letter, he must express that such would not be the case, although, at the same time, they ought to proceed very carefully with regard to it. The safer plan would be to lay down some system of selection with regard to the natives. He could conceive no motives which could possibly bias to an injurious degree the authority of the Government of India in the selection of natives. It was most improper that the Government of India should be restrained by law from selecting natives to fill offices the duties of which they were thoroughly competent to discharge. With regard to what was very erroneously called the Indian Budget, which, in fact, was no budget at all, but simply a statement of the position of the finances of India, hitherto it had been made in the House of Commons, and he had no doubt that the House of Commons would require his hon. friend who represented the Indian Department there to make that statement in that House, but their lordships were perfectly entitled to have another statement upon the subject made to them. He intended, with their lordships' permission, at the proper time to lay before them a statement respecting the Indian finances. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was then read a second time.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

Holloway's Pills afford instant relief. Indigestion gives rise to a large share of the maladies of mankind: it occasions more miseries than the doctor knows names for. Indigestion springs from many causes, over which Holloway's Pills exercise the most perfect control. They act at once on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys, and correct their tropid, defective, or disordered functions. They restore the waning appetite, strengthen the feeble stomach, and spare the dyspeptic sick-headache, and many nameless torments. They recall every organ to a true sense of its duties. Holloway's Pills have with facility cured cases of bad digestion which had existed for a long time and baffled much medical skill. They are reliable remedies for all varieties of indigestion.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills ... 7 per cent.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 1/4d.	do.
,,	3 do.	2s.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,,	demand	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 9/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

,, ,, —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11¾	,,
2	do.	1/11¾	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/11[illegible]	,,
On Scotland		1/12[illegible]	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, sums under £30 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

Deposits repayable on demand will bear interest at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 on all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government [illegible] Securities [illegible] without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.	
Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3	months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
,,	6	,,	5	,,
,,	12	,,	6	,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.— Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, aily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly xecuted.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.

Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.— For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the resh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—By Auction at Madras, on Tuesday the 20th April 1869—The following property of the Madras Boat Company, of which full particulars will appear in Hand-bills:—

3 Iron Boats, now lying on the Beach, with masts, rigging and fore and mainsails complete. Each Boat is capable of carrying 80 Bales Cotton or 300 Bags Rice.

1 Wooden Boat, now lying on the Beach, near the Pier, with mast and latteen sail. This Boat is capable of carrying 60 Bales Cotton or 220 Bags Rice.

1 Rowing Boat, 16 feet long.
1 do 12 ,, do.
Anchors, chains, stores, office furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery.

For further particulars apply to John Maxwell Esq., Honry. Secretary, Madras Boat Company.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding up-country.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, and a set of covered buckles harness, complete.

The above to be seen daily from 11 A. M., to 4 P. M. at the rooms of the undersigned.

ALSO,

Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

A very small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green and lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, [illegible] or Nawab.

[illegible]

A [illegible] with lamps and [illegible] surmounted with [illegible] London.

The property of a Gentleman [illegible]

A fast-trotting flea-bitten Grey Arab [illegible] goes in single and double harness, height 14-2, aged 7. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for [illegible] Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern Dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A batch of Children's single-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th April, 1869.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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MRS. HERN

takes this opportunity of mentioning that a still further reduction will be made on cash payments.

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Must be accompanied by a Remittance.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as
No. 1 Cigars	per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars	,,	45 0	50 0
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OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

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CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	2 8	2 12
Do. do. do.	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly	4 0	4 8
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with foiled Cedar Wood; with divisions, flap, enchased gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, filled with one hundred choicest No. 2 Manilla Cheroots (*a handsome present for a gentleman*)	27 0	30 0
OPOSSUM SKIN, Finest Golden, for No. 1 and No. 2 Manillas, with plain or Engraved [illegible] electro-gilt frames and spring fastening from	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 0
RUSSIA, Telescope, for No. 2 Manillas	3 8	4 [illegible]
RUSSIA, as Morocco quoted above, filled with one hundred No. 2 Manillas	[illegible]	[illegible] 0
SEALSKIN, as Opossum Skin ...from	9 8 to 20 0	
SILVER, Solid Standard, richly engraved, with space for inscription ...from	45 0 to 100 0	
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This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

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In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz	1 2	1 4
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30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	8	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
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SALE of VALLA or KHUSKHUS ROOT.

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51 bundles khuskhus root.

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Bombay, 7th April, 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

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WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, in Apollo Street, a variety of sundry goods, comprising cut glassware, dinner sets, lamps, candlesticks, pictures in frame, carved furniture, such as chairs, couches, tables, teapoys, and cupboards.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, T. cloths, dhoties, domestics, longcloths, &c.

To be sold on the 10th instant, by Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., Auctioneers, at their rooms on account of Somjeebhoy Visram, the Pledger thereof and by order of the Pledgees.

18 chests silk.
61 cases cassia, per steamer "American" from Hongkong.

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A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts.
Marble Slabs of sizes.

Bombay, 7th April, 1869. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

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3 cases chintz.
3 do. dyed madapollam.
1 do. merino shirts.
2 do. Japan leather boots and shoes just landed from "Crusader."
15 do. wax matches.
25 do. matches.
2 do. toys.
1 do. silk umbrellas.
1 do. curry comb.
1 do. riding whips.
1 do. toys watches.
2 do. muslin.
2 do. coloured muslin.
1 do. fancy marble time-pieces.
10 do. eau-de-cologne.
100 looking-glasses, large.

A quantity of blackwood goods containing 1 circular table, 1 fruit carving pier table, 1 pair couches, 6 drawing room chairs, &c.

AUCTION SALE of CASHMERE and UMRITSUR GOODS.

A beautiful assortment of Cashmere and Umritsur goods of fine texture and superb workmanship suitable for presents to send to Europe, consisting of shawls, ladies' and children's capes, polkas, jackets, gentlemen's coats, and waistcoats, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, pianoforte, carriages, horses, &c., on the Cumballa Hill.

This Day, Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence Cumballa Hill, the valuable household furniture of A. E. Ashley, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome white, green and gold dinner service for 24, dessert service for 12, green and gold breakfast service for 12, plated dish cover, curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liquor frames, candlesticks, an epergne, spoons and forks, tea set, ice pitcher, best cutlery, dining-room, drawing-room, pier and sofa tables, dining-room, drawing-room, easy, predieu, and rocking chairs, sideboard, screens, English-made mahogany clothes and gown presses, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, Hamburg, a bagatelle table, chiffonier, four-post bedstead, conversation and reclining couches with English carpets, 3 light and single hanging argand and table lamps, rich pictures in maple and gilt frames, table ornaments, wardrobes, chest of drawers, camp cots, writing, dressing, and washing tables, toilet glasses, dispense and bath-room furniture, copper cooking utensils, flower pots, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built open-carriage.
A mail phaeton, by Laurie and Marver.
A pair of young grey horses, height 14-3½.
A set of plated carriage harness.

Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground and bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 19th of April, at 4 P. M. precisely, under instructions received from the mortgagee Soobadrabai Hindoo woman widow of Dinanath Luximonjee, Esq., deceased, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises:—all that piece or parcel of ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and containing several valuable wells situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, admeasuring 21,911 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, subject to a yearly ground rent of Rs. 6 and bounded as follows, viz., east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, west by the property of Dr. Baptist, north by Love Lane, Mazagon, and south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 7th April, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of ALUM.

This Day, Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 8 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, outside the Fort Custom House, by order of Soorjee Tockersey, and on account and at the risk of the first purchase Dial Dharsey.

Ex "Turkish Empire"—
165 casks alum.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Maneckjee Jamsetjee Capudia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vunmallee Madhowdass Premjee the mortgagor, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street, in the sub-district of the sub-registrar of Bhooleshwar, the said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six, and six-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of land revenue under No. 2,676 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the south by the property of Ramjee Valljee, on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers, and on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Packmore Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELEGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla:—

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill and commanding an excellent view with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, argand chandeliers, a splendid piano, carriages, horses, &c., at the Light House, Upper Colaba.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, argand chandeliers, a splendid piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Captain Morland, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues and full particulars will be published.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard, by Hopkins and Stephens, a strong Calcutta-built buggy, a handsome bay high-bred Australian horse, and a dark bay Arab riding do., &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell, by public auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-class slate billiard table, by Hopkins and Stephens, buggy, horses, &c., the property of H. Muller, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built open carriage by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of white Arab horses and harness complete.

A English-built mail phaeton with flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete. The property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

A very superior buggy, horse, and harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200. May be seen at two hours' notice.

Five sets of double buckle best-plated mounted single harness.

The undivided right and good will of about 13 years unexpired lease of two large tracts of land situated on the Island of Trombay, containing clays of superior quality for making bricks and portland cement, with a brick machine and extra dies on the ground. For particulars of boundary apply to R. Fairbairn, C. E., Tanna, and conditions of sale to the undersigned.

For full particulars apply to

Bombay, 7th April, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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